

THE WAR IN PICTURES

MAR 30TH 1918

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Notice to Reader

When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp alongside of this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

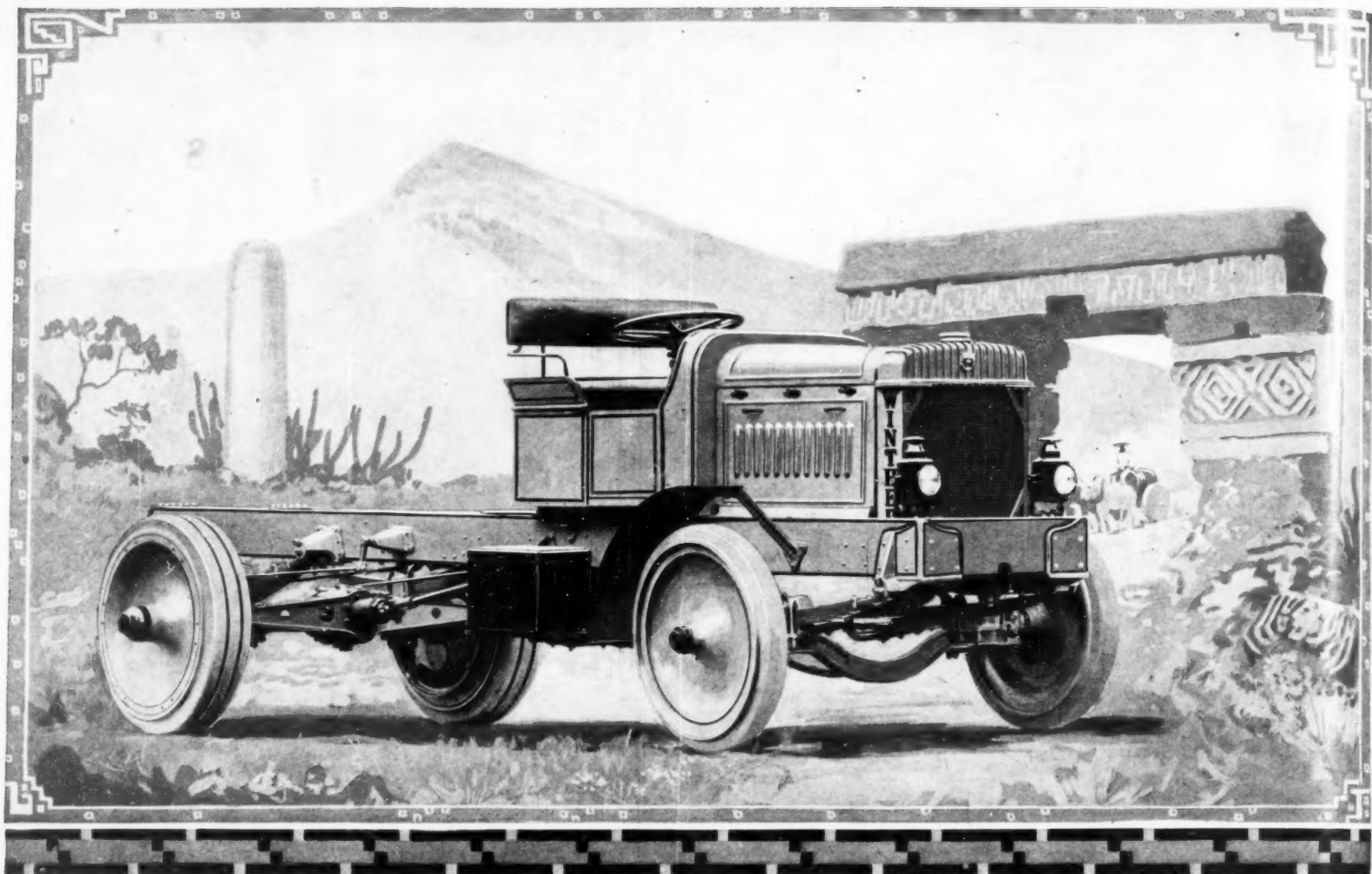
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A. S. BURNESON,
Postmaster-General



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EASTER

OVER HALF A MILLION A WEEK



Built for the Service Trucks Now Must Yield

PRESENT conditions serve to verify the fundamental truths of motor truck design which Winther pronounced months before the declaration of war of April last.

The lessons of Mexico are now, more than ever, of vital concern to every user of a commercial motor driven vehicle.

The day of the long haul is here.

The time has come, and will obtain for years to come, when the American manufacturer must meet his transportation requirements with the only resource at his command—the Motor Truck.

These are obvious truths. They are acknowledged by everyone.

New conditions have brought new problems, which cannot be solved in old ways. Trucks built for service under old conditions—trucks designed before the long haul was ever thought of, cannot reasonably be expected to meet the needs of today.

Ask yourself before you buy any truck what work it was actually designed to do.

Winther Internal Gear Driven Motor Trucks are the direct result of the lessons learned in the one supreme test given American trucks—the lesson of the American military expedition into Mexico.

In every detail they apply to commercial use the facts there learned.

As a result, this new truck, produced in a new plant, unhampered by old policies or investments to protect, built by men rich in experience and with ample capital, has established new standards of motor truck performance—new standards of low cost of upkeep and maintenance—new standards of day in and day out use—a truck built to meet 100 per cent the needs of today—your needs.

Everywhere in this country and in every industry, Winther Motor Trucks have taken their place as the foremost quality trucks produced in America.

No fundamental change has been found necessary in their building since the first Winther took the road—they are built by men who "know how."

There is a Winther Truck for every high grade truck need. From one ton to seven ton, no matter what your requirements now or in the future, there is a Winther of the size and capacity you desire.

Go to the Winther distributor nearest to you—we will tell you who he is, if you do not know him—let him tell you the story of Winther, show you the truck and place at your service, without obligation, the Winther Traffic Engineer, who will gladly co-operate with you in a discussion and solution of your traffic needs.

Let us, also, send you the "Story of Winther," full detailed specifications, etc.

**To Motor Truck and Passenger Car Distributors
and Dealers:**

This advertisement is but one unit of our campaign of publicity, placing before the truck-buying public the "Story of Winther." Fundamentally right—marking, we believe, a distinct advance in motor truck design, and proven in service—it offers a remarkable opportunity for dealers who can measure up to Winther standards. In those places where we are not represented, we shall be glad to consider with you the possibility of your finding this a desirable connection.

Model 28, maximum cap. 1 ton
Model 48, maximum cap. 2 tons
Model 68, maximum cap. 3 tons

Model 88, maximum cap. 4 tons
Model 108, maximum cap. 5 tons
Model 128, maximum cap. 6 tons
Model 148, maximum capacity 7 tons



Winther Motor Truck Company
Dept. L, Winthrop Harbor, Ill.

How to Lower the Rising Costs of Office Work

What big and little concerns are doing—aided by The Oliver Typewriter—to meet such problems as depleted forces, reduced travel and other war-time emergencies.

FOR a year now readjustments have been taking place in the business world.

New efficiency, new short-cuts, and new economies have upset even the most custom-bound beliefs and practices.

And 'midst this revolution, nothing stands out as more typical or more significant than the story of typewriters.

The Oliver Typewriter Company anticipated war-time emergencies. Over a year ago it was decided to break away from old and costly ways of selling and distribution.

Typewriters had been costing the user too much. Years of intensive competition had brought a heritage of extravagances. The war was sure to doom them.

The new Oliver plan was created towards the end of 1916. So with the Declaration of War, we were prepared to make our plan known.

Then the Revolution!

Out of a clear sky came the announcement that the Oliver Typewriter Company, anticipating the war-time readjustments, had made a strategic move of astounding proportions.

The \$100 Oliver was offered at \$49! This created a sensation in the typewriter world. It taxed men's imaginations.

But the Oliver Typewriter Company told how it was able to save \$51—how dozens of short-cuts and economies enabled to do away with extravagant selling costs.

Also how it was able to offer the exact \$100 model, brand new, without the slightest change in design or workmanship.

It let all know that this was not a second-hand nor rebuilt Oliver of an earlier model.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY

1043 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Price, \$62.65

The Tide Turned

After the reaction of surprise, every man saw the logic of this new-day way of typewriter selling.

Orders poured in. Our business soon tripled.

Concerns and individuals which before chose from several of first rank, now realized that The Oliver offered 100 per cent efficiency at a 50 per cent saving.

Such concerns as the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Diamond Match Company, the Otis Elevator Company, Montgomery Ward & Company, the American Bridge Company, Columbia Graphophone Company and others of national renown, use Olivers.

And, since the Oliver price proclamation, more and more great concerns have investigated, then adopted Olivers.

And so have individuals. No man or woman is willing to waste \$51 in these times. When value is static—and, in this case, when the identical \$100 Oliver can now be obtained for \$49.

What You Demand

In a typewriter you want maximum work. You now expect your typists to attain greater efficiency. You insist on good work. You want everything that can be expected, and rightly so.

Utility must come first. And today utility has its fullest meaning.

The Oliver gives speed. Its workmanship is unmatchable. And so it offers a bigger day's work without over-taxing the operator. Its action is easy.

It has a universal keyboard, so all operators may turn to it without the slightest difficulty, whether they have learned on the Oliver or not.

Another point is durability and freedom from repairs and adjustments. Let us insert here, in vouching for Oliver inbuilt service, that it has been chosen by the Allied Governments at the Front and elsewhere.

The Oliver, all men admit, is supreme in design, materials and construction.

This Simple Way

For the expert buyer of a giant concern in the market for 1000 typewriters and who is anxious to save thousands of dollars, to the individual buying one Oliver and saving \$51, our plan is so simple that no man can afford to pass it by.

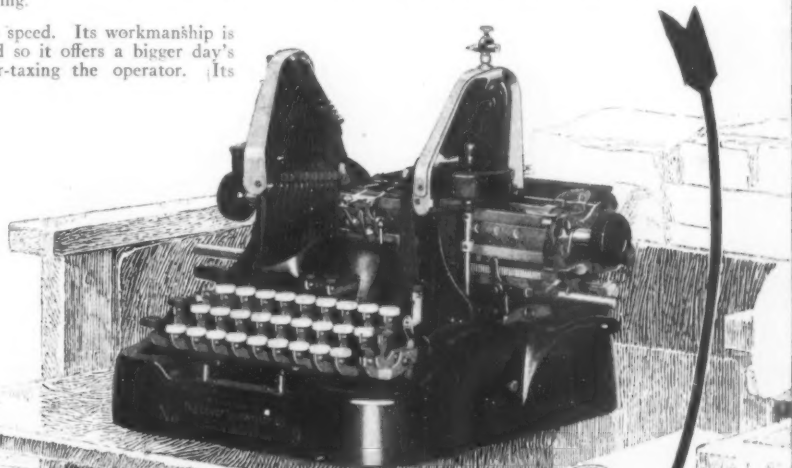
We sell direct from the factory. We send an Oliver for five days' free trial. You pay us no money in advance, you make no deposit.

The Oliver must sell itself. You must be the final judge.

Then if you want to keep it, pay us at the rate of \$3 per month if you choose. If you do not want it, return it at our expense, and we even refund the transportation charges you have paid.

Don't wait longer. Join all these keen buyers who have turned to The Oliver for maximum value at minimum cost.

Mail the coupon now. It brings either an Oliver or further information.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY 1043 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay \$49 at the rate of \$3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is.....
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....





**United States Tires
are Good Tires**

Make the Most of Your Car

It is precisely in these days of urgent duties that your car—passenger or commercial—is most valuable to you.

Never before has it played so essential a part in business and domestic life.

It supplements the railroads—relieves traffic congestion—increases production by facilitating rapid movement of materials—speeds up distribution of food products.

It saves time, labor and in a wide variety of ways helps to put industrial and personal efficiency on a war time basis.

Straight-thinking Americans are using their cars to the limit. But they are putting their motoring on a business footing.

Exercise thrift!

Save gasoline. Keep your cylinders

clean. Don't let your motor run while your car is standing. Look to your carburetor adjustment.

Save oil. Use enough—but not too much. Guard zealously against waste.

Save tires. Get more miles for your money—the *extra* miles that hundreds of thousands of thrifty motorists are finding in United States Tires.

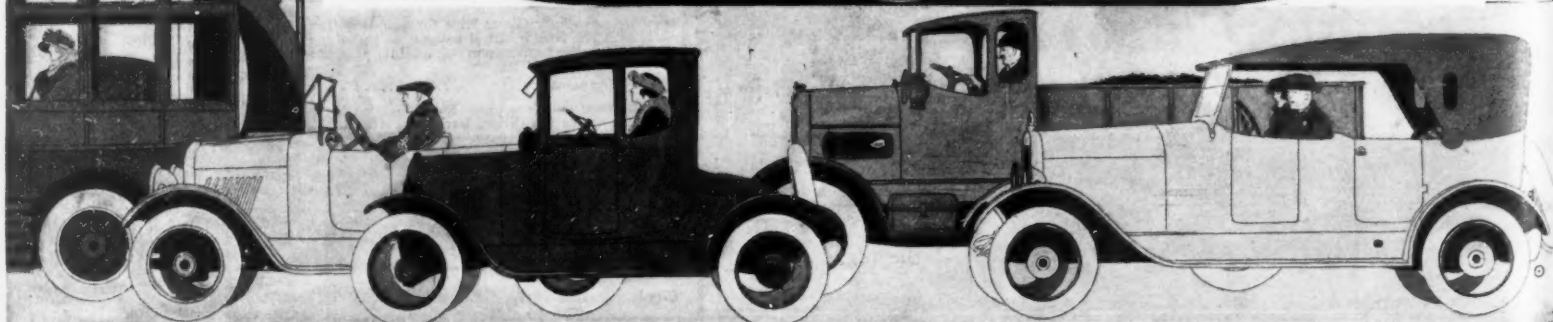
United States Tires will give you the supreme service you want and must have today.

You have your choice of five treads, one for every motoring need,

—and all of the unusually high quality that has sent the sale of United States Tires bounding ahead in tremendous strides.

Also Tires for Motor Trucks, Motorcycles, Bicycles and Aéroplanes

*United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling
Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme*

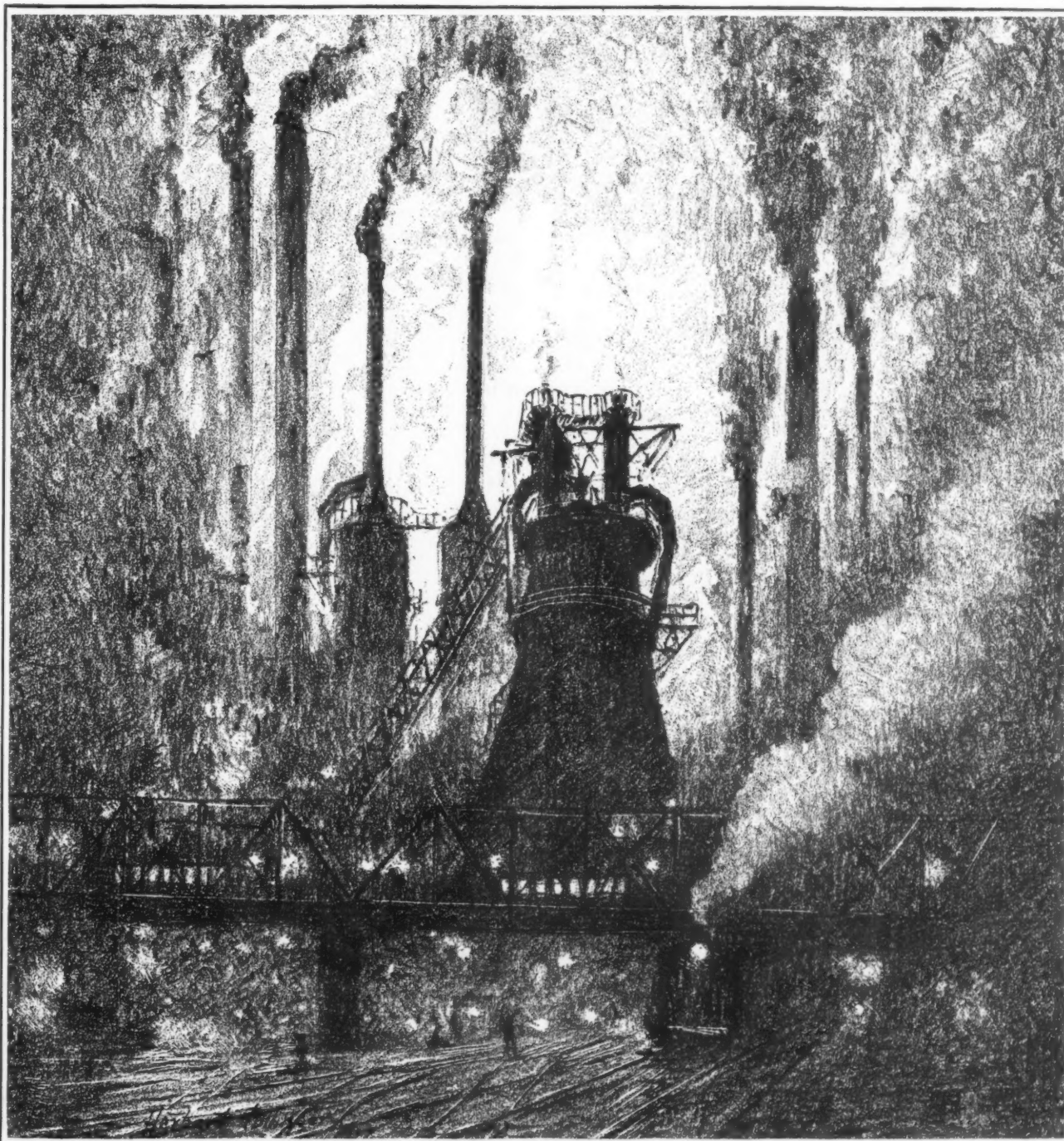


Leslie's
Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1918

VOLUME CXXVI—NUMBER 3264

The Star Shells of Bethlehem



Drawn by Herbert Pullinger

The same auroral arc that lights the night shift in our steel mills illumines no-man's-land

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

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CXXVI SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918 No. 3264

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

United To Win

By HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES

THE American people are a unit behind their Government in sustaining the President, asking only this: Everything that America has we want organized for this task. We want the greatest ability of a land of splendid talents devoted to this task. We want no thought of partisanship, we want no thought of division, we want no specters of ambition, we want America altogether under the very best organization that the human mind can devise, with co-operation undiminished in any way by the unnecessary friction of a multiplication of unco-ordinated offices. We want the highest and best efficiency in order that America at the least cost and in the least time may win this war.

Prejudice!

LET us remember that every act of every President is judged by his political opponents in the light of political prejudice.

No President "starts even" with the public. Prejudice stands against him at the outset in the minds of those who voted against him. It is a heavy handicap, for it often represents nearly half the voting population.

It may be said that this acts as a wholesome restraint on the Chief Executive. Perhaps it does, but it is a handicap on a faithful public servant who may be earnestly striving to keep his oath of office and obligations to friends and to party leaders to whom he was indebted for his nomination and perhaps for his election.

Presidents are human. Some are stubborn, combative and obstinate; others are yielding and compromising. Not one of our chief executives sleeps on a bed of roses.

Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Garfield and Harrison were all of different types and all suffered from political prejudice that found expression in the hostile attitude of an opposition press and of opposition members of Congress.

Good legislation is opposed and bad legislation favored too often on prejudice alone. The Banking Reform Law, when proposed under a Republican administration, failed because of political opposition. It might have failed under a Democratic administration if some Republicans had not been patriotic enough to set aside party prejudice and vote in favor of a much-needed reform.

Prejudice drove the North and the South apart and was largely responsible for the four-years War between the States. Prejudice led to the indiscriminate attacks on big business a decade ago which seriously handicapped the prosperity of the country and injured little business fully as much as it did big.

Prejudice is responsible for the attacks on the railroads that have put one-sixth of them in the hands of receivers and have resulted, during the past year, in the construction of the smallest ad-

ditional railroad mileage recorded since the War between the States.

Patriotism and prejudice have little in common. The best citizen of a country invariably puts a premium on the former and a discount on the latter.

Religion

THE war is breaking down all barriers. Religion shares with the political, social and economic order its transforming effects. Denominational lines are being obliterated, at least in the minds of the men at the front. Conventional religion, represented by creed acceptance, church-going and the saying of prayers, makes scant appeal to the man in the trenches, but real religion grips him as never before. Dogma and speculation and controversy do not interest the fighting man, but he is eager to know a God and hungry for a faith that are equal to the real and terrible experiences of wartime. Denominationalism never had less show and real religion a better chance than now. This influence, which is felt in slighter measure in our own cantonments, is reflected in the opening at Camp Upton of "Church Headquarters," a building to be used by Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews. The building was erected by six co-operating denominations—Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal—but it will be used in common by all faiths. At the opening service a Jewish rabbi, two Roman Catholic priests, a Methodist Y. M. C. A. religious director, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal chaplains took part. The purpose of this unique institution is not to get Jew, Protestant and Roman Catholic to worship together. Its significance lies in the fact that the representatives of each of these great faiths have sunk their differences, have participated in a union opening service, and will henceforth use the building in turn for their own services. Camp Upton, with its seventeen different races and forty different creeds, is an ideal place for this exhibition of the unity in diversity for which democracy stands. Organic church union may not come as the result of the war, but it is inevitable that there will be developed a spirit of co-operation never before known.

Is It Practicable?

JUDGE ALSCHULER, arbitrator in the Chicago stockyards wage dispute, touched a vital point in the eight-hour question when he asked if it were practicable. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had been advocating a universal eight-hour day on the ground of economy, health and morals, when Judge Alschuler recited the argument of the packers that it is impracticable to install three eight-hour shifts in the large plants and two eight-hour gangs in the small houses to meet the Government's war demands without making extensive plant alterations requiring two years' time to complete, and asked Mr. Gompers if he had any concrete suggestions for the practical application of the shorter day in the present emergency. Mr. Gompers was compelled to acknowledge that he was without technical knowledge of the packing industry. An eight-hour day is all right if it is practicable. Evidently it is not practicable in the packing industry during wartime. There are many lines of work in which it may never be practicable. The work of the farmer, the newspaper reporter, the physician could never be put on an eight-hour basis. The same may be said of all those industries in which delay means the spoiling of perishable goods. When the railroad brotherhoods pressed their claims for an eight-hour day, it was not so much to reduce the day's work as to get extra pay for all time over eight hours. It would be possible, of course, to put all industries and occupations on an eight-hour basis. The important question concerns its practicability. All work could be put on a five-hour basis, if society were willing to pay the price, and the same might be said of the present agitation for eight hours. Let us have eight hours for everybody if that is the thing most to be desired, but when we get it, let us not complain if the cost of living advances too.

The Plain Truth

VINDICATED! When Senator Chamberlain was working for reform in the army we were criticized for printing the letter received by him from a father in which it was charged that his son's death at an army camp was in part due to the appalling conditions prevailing at the hospital. Secretary of War Baker was compelled to order an official investigation of the charges made by Senator Chamberlain, the report of which fully bears out the charges of uncleanness, lack of proper supplies, and serious neglect of patients. First Lieut. W. H. Kirkpatrick, the first medical officer who examined the private who died, and Major Philip B. Connelly, the medical officer in charge of the hospital, have been ordered to be court-martialed by the Secretary of War on the basis of the report. Publicity was just the thing needed to bring about this result, which has entirely vindicated Senator Chamberlain in his patriotic efforts to speed up our war preparations and to improve the methods of the War Department.

HISTORY! Fortunate is the family that has a file of LESLIE'S for the Civil or Spanish-American war period. The historic value of the issues cannot be overestimated. With an unexcelled staff of artists and photographers LESLIE'S week-by-week review of the great war makes an historic treasure that will grow in value with every passing year. A mother whose son is in the National Army writes to secure back numbers of LESLIE'S so that she may have a complete pictorial review of the war for her boy, "if his life is spared to return to his home." This mother writes that her father was in the Civil War, and she and her sister, being too young to read the war news understandingly, got a good idea of the war from LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, and says, "I really think it made us sincere patriots." Never has war been so completely and accurately photographed as today. LESLIE'S aims to reproduce only the cream of these pictures, nearly all of them exclusive, and thus presents an unexcelled historical review of the greatest struggle of all history. Future historians will find in the files of LESLIE'S one of their most important sources of information.

LOOK AHEAD! This country has never endorsed the idea of an economic boycott after the war, nor on the other hand does it propose to be the dumping ground of the products of cheap foreign labor. The significance of that part of President Wilson's address to Congress which advocated the removal of "all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance," has not been appreciated. The American Protective Tariff League has rightly sensed the danger in this sweeping suggestion, and has called for a nation-wide educational propaganda for the restoration of protection. After the war we will not want German goods. The countries which have felt to a greater degree the ruthlessness of Germany's warfare will be even less inclined to take her goods. But German goods will be cheap—cheaper than ever before, and there will be no way to keep them out except by a protective tariff. The immediate task before us is to win the war, but our lawmakers should be able at the same time to look ahead and prepare for conditions that will have to be met when the war ends and all the channels of trade are once again open. England has a Minister of Reconstruction, and a committee representing financial, commercial and industrial interests, which are already planning assiduously for future trade. Woe to the party that fails to protect our national industries and the American workman from the competition of cheap foreign labor and its products. Maurice Switzer, a recognized advertising expert, has pertinently said: "After the war we may look for a period of general business prosperity. That is the history of all great wars. The world will need to be supplied and we will have the material and the money, but we shall be unable to get our share of this prosperity if we do not keep our organizations intact and maintain our productivity up to the limit. This is no time to shut down, but to speed up and look ahead."

Little deeds of kindness and Liberty Bonds are needed equally in the support of our army. Put a one-cent stamp on the front cover of each issue of LESLIE'S and your postman will start it on its way to some American soldier who now is shell-tortured in a front line trench that your country may whip Germany and bring everlasting peace upon the earth.

A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

AMERICA is getting into the war in earnest, as General Pershing's recent casualty lists grimly prove. Yet it is probably no exaggeration to say that the American people as a whole have little realization of the burden they have assumed. Indeed, it is true that in Europe there is a much clearer understanding than in America of the part American armies will have to play if the war is to be ended by a military decision. The total collapse of the eastern front in Russia and Rumania probably has ended definitely the Allies' hopes of a victory in the field this year. The chances for 1919 depend largely upon the development of America's economic and military resources, and the extent to which these will be available in Europe depends in turn upon submarine losses and the progress of the American shipbuilding program. Unless these factors develop more favorably during the next year than they have during the past, the hope of a decisive military victory over Germany may have to be postponed to 1920. The losses by submarines are still exceedingly heavy and the progress in shipbuilding leaves much to be desired.

In the West

Whatever the possibilities may have been in the early days of the war, it becomes increasingly clear that only on the western front can a military decision now be reached. It is equally clear that on the western front at the present time neither side has the overwhelming superiority in men and materials that would justify a sustained, large-scale offensive designed to break clean through the hostile lines for a decision in the field. That is why well-informed military observers have always been somewhat skeptical of the talk of a coming great German offensive in the west. But the same factors apply equally to an Allied offensive. Furious fighting there will be no doubt on the western front this summer. But it will be essentially a continuation of war by attrition. Neither side can entertain much hope of actually breaking through this year. There is a military faction in Germany which advocates a smashing offensive in the west, and they may win their way and make the effort. But such an offensive would be an act of desperation on Germany's part, and there would seem to be much more for her to gain by a combination of military and political strategy in the Balkans and the east.

Germans Get Odessa

Despite the Bolshevik's acceptance of an ignominious treaty of peace, German troops have continued their advance into Russia. After reestablishing the conservative government in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, the Germans occupied Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea whence Russia's biggest grain shipments have always been made. How much grain the Germans found still left in Odessa's elevators is a question. In view of the famine conditions that have long prevailed in many parts of Russia it does not seem probable that any great

grain reserves could still remain in Odessa. Perhaps a more serious aspect of this German foothold on the Black Sea is the possibility of a further extension of activity to the east and south. Thus Berlin in making an announcement of the occupation of Odessa spoke of a road now being opened to the Far East. What plans of conquest in Russia's Asian possessions this betides we shall probably soon know. There is an obvious threat to the British position in India in any such development, and this is doubtless why the British government is more inclined than ours to favor Japanese intervention in Siberia. Such imperialistic plans of Germany in the Far East are, however, a future rather than a present danger, for German man power is not limitless.

War in the Air

As has been generally realized for some time past, the longer the war lasts the more important becomes the

work of the aviation sections of both armies. The Germans of late have been increasingly active in bombing English and French cities from the air, and the Allied aviators have carried the war deep into Germany. Zeppelins have reappeared over England, but the bulk of the raiding has been done by airplanes. London has been bombed repeatedly with many casualties, and a fleet of one hundred German airplanes penetrated the French defense system and caused much loss of life and property in Paris. Naples suffered from an air raid for the first time. In this case the enemy raiders appear to have come from a base in Albania, which must have necessitated a round-trip flight of about 500 miles. Along the western front there also has been incessant air-fighting with both sides claiming the advantage. This rapid development of the war in the air is highly significant, and there is a very evident need for all possible speeding up of American airplane production and

the training of American aviators. Many competent military experts have always believed that if the war should last long enough it would be won or lost in the air. And at the present time it looks as if the war would last long enough to give this prediction a good chance to come true. The development of the airplane has been so rapid and its speed, endurance, range and carrying power so greatly increased that modern warfare is in a fair way to be revolutionized. We have heard a good deal about the great American armada of airplanes which is to blind the "eyes" of the Kaiser's armies. It will have work to do, and we want to look to it well that our airplane production measures up to our promises.

Japan and Siberia

When the Russian Congress of Soviets met to consider the treaty of peace with Germany and listened to President Wilson's generous message of sympathy for Russia's difficulties and dangers, no decision had been announced by the Allies as to Japanese intervention in Siberia. At that time, despite conflicting rumors, no Japanese troops had actually crossed the frontiers or had been landed at Vladivostok, but there was every indication that the necessary forces had been mobilized and were prepared for instant action. It is quite possible that the final decision was postponed to await the action of the Russian Soviet Congress on the treaty of peace with Germany. That the Bolsheviks would resist Japanese intervention, even by force of arms, there seemed little question. The situation is a most delicate one for the Allies, and it has possibilities of the gravest consequence. The Japanese press strongly urges intervention as a necessity in the ultimate crushing of Germany and insists that the work of mobilizing the Japanese forces proceed without delay. It is believed that the Japs are in an advanced stage of preparedness. Dispatches from Peking affirm that the Bolshevik troops in the east have fallen into the hands of avenging Cossacks and have been disarmed, and that many of their leaders are in custody. The Germans have organized two army corps of prisoners of Russia.



When the Germans occupied Rumania they not only gained rich agricultural territory within which civilian population might be put at compulsory labor, but they obtained some of the richest petroleum wells in the world.



NEWS SALIENTS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.



Between Friends

*Main Street Habitues Along
the New Franco-American
Frontier That Now Is
the Salient of Greatest
Interest On the
Western Front*

*Drawn for LESLIE'S by
C. LEROY BALDRIDGE*



An American Chief of Police in a French village. Wherever American troops are stationed, the M. P. (Military Police) walks his beat, just as he does in our National Army Cantonments at home. His task is clothed with little glory and his hours are busy because his duties are broader than those of an ordinary "cop."



Coming up at night through a communication trench to take over a first line, no love is lost on the "beautiful moonlight." At the left, *ravitaillement* of "pinard," by "Papa Perrin." Pinard is poilu slang for the diluted red wine which is served as ration. Its "kick" is mostly in the taste. The French canteens are seldom empty.



French troops "moving up" over a corduroy road hastily laid in war-wasted land by a *genie* regiment. Here was once a village of five hundred peaceful inhabitants.

Dr. Caduceus, U. S. A.

Photographs by
EDWIN RALPH ESTEP
Staff War Photographer

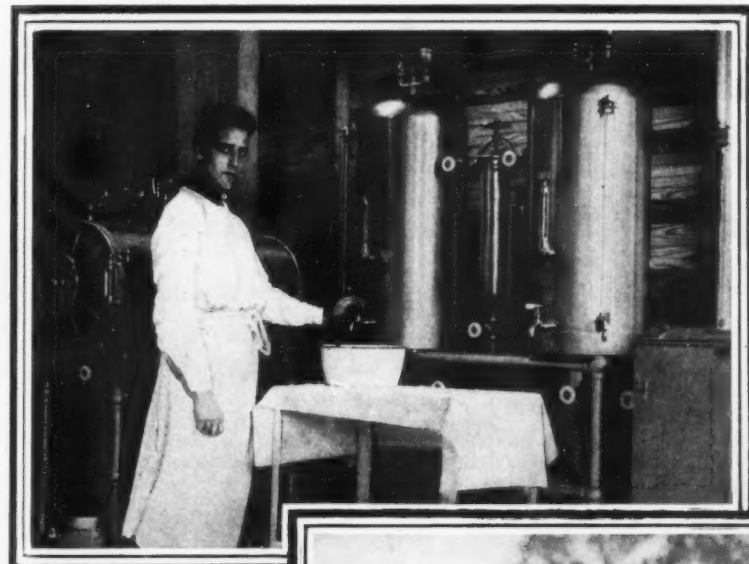


The average regiment dreads inoculation more than it does a future in the war zone, so great is the general dislike of the needle. The man who is "next" steels himself for the hypodermic prick.

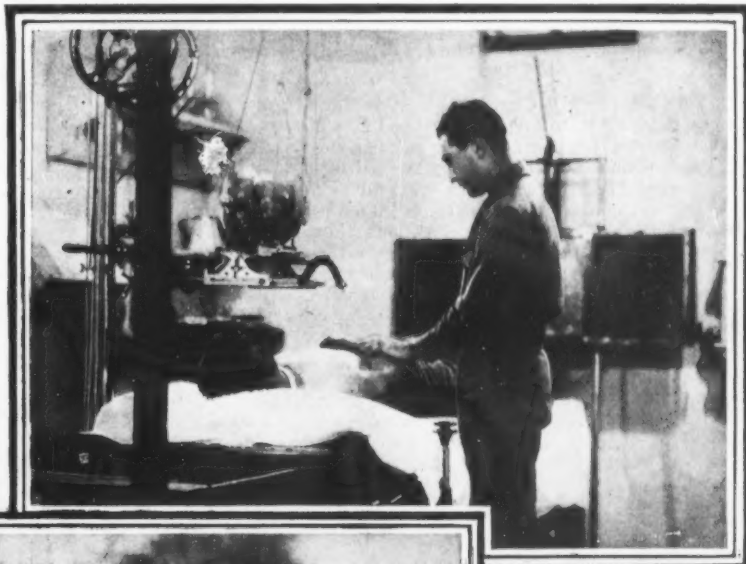
MERCURY'S wand is more fitting insignia for the American army surgeon than might have been supposed by the mythological researcher who first pinned it on Doc's collar. The encyclopedic fact that a jab with the Fleet One's caduceus was the original method of chloroforming a *blessé* now has a corollary in the speed of our motor ambulances and the unsurpassed facility of our surgeon specialists themselves. Realization of the importance of this branch of the service is growing in military circles and further advance in rank for medical officers is now being considered by Congress. The Spanish-American war taught the United States the necessity of arming the M.D. with authority for pushing through measures by virtue of his own rank that might be slighted if left to the line officers. The new bill will, it is hoped, provide the same eligibility for advanced rank as is now provided for line officers. The medical profession has furnished the army with more men than any other and many specialists have relinquished their duties as the heads of great institutions to take up work of vital importance to the welfare of the men in training camps. These men often found it impossible to carry out their work properly because of the fact that their limitations of rank made it necessary to merely *recommend* when they should have been allowed to *command*.



All of the hospital patients at a camp are not victims of pneumonia or measles. Among twenty-five thousand men there is always somebody spraining a wrist, breaking a floating rib, or meeting a bacillus.



Wherever the source of supply has made it possible to equip the base hospital of a National Army Cantonment according to regulation, the facilities for operating are modern and complete—the master may work with his customary tools. The picture shows the sterilizing room of an operating ward.



The X-ray has a wide utility in army hospitals, where often there is not the time for examinations that there is in large civilian hospitals. The X-ray apparatus is used regularly for diagnosis in minor cases, such as broken bones and dislocations, as well as for the many more serious injuries.



The soldier in the ambulance train gets a thorough course in the technique of first-aid, which he practices upon his companion stretcher-bearers. During an exercise which lasts two or three hours under a Southern sun, there are always plenty of volunteers for the wounded rôles, which are a relief from squads right and left.



New Cuts in the Butcher Shops

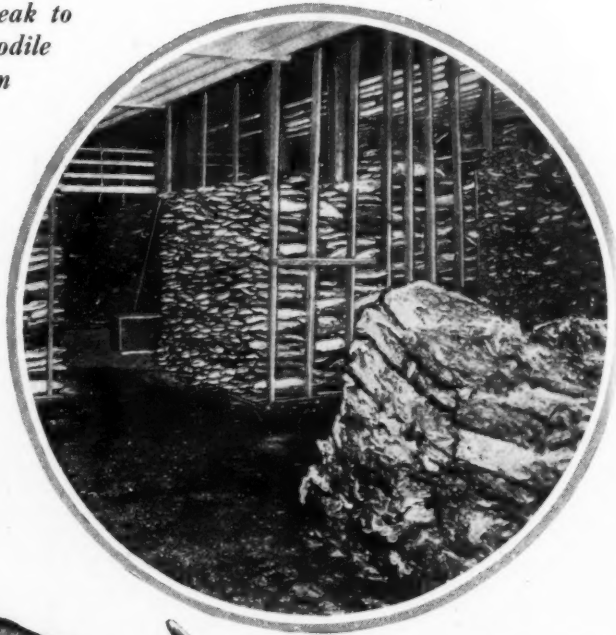
Has Your Butcher Whale Steak to
Substitute for Pork, or Crocodile
Meat to Replace Veal on
"Meatless" Days?

By
PHIL NORTON

Photographs
from the
Author



One whale will furnish tons of substitutes for beef, lamb and pork that should be sent to the other side. This species of whale is particularly palatable, the underside furnishing tender, white meat, which may be cooked in ways as numerous as other meats. Remember, it was only a few years ago that the succulent mussel had few acquaintances and still fewer real friends.



Necessity has stimulated many an appetite. Since the "meatless" days became the vogue, many who never ate fish before are finding new delight in deep-sea dishes fit for the most exacting epicure. Nor is the appetite the sole judge. Students of body-building food will tell you that more fish and less meat is good for your system as well as your purse. War teaches a lot.



You can't judge the meat by the hide. Walrus may not look good for food, but the proof lies in eating. Whales, walrus and porpoises are all mammals. Their meat should be palatable.

The walrus, adorned with valuable ivory tusks, also is being mobilized. One of these fat and bulky creatures would feed a whole troop of Sammys. "Not so," say the Puget Sounders; "we'll eat the walrus and send our beef across."

Huge quantities of whale-meat will be packed on Puget Sound this summer. These mammals often weigh 50,000 to 75,000 pounds. They are so gamey and swift, with the hunters in pursuit, that they are called the race-horses of the Pacific. The white whale is the favorite, because his meat is superior and his belly is white as snow. The females aren't killed and the sex is recognized by the picturesque hunters because the mama-whale is always accompanied by one or more suckling whale-babies. Enormous shipments of whale-meat will go to the British army this year. An English commissioner, recently at Seattle to arrange for these shipments, said to LESLIE'S representative: "I've sampled whale-meat and it is good. It is tender, nutritious, without waste or fishy flavor, but I do wish someone would invent a name for it. Tommy Atkins is used to bully beef, don't you know, and we must camouflage the whale; otherwise Tommy may be prejudiced and whale-meat won't get a fair test."

The porpoise also is being mobilized.

"Will you walk a little faster, said the walrus to the whale—
There's a porpoise close behind us and he's treading on my tail—
See how eagerly the lobsters and the turtles all advance,
They are waiting for the hunter, will you come and join the dance?"

Thus the Puget Sounders paraphrase "Alice in Wonderland." The porpoise is superior to whale. It is non-fishy, odorless, of dark color, tender and juicy, with a fine beef flavor. In form it is much like a fat porker. Observed in the sea, rolling along, it is all snout and hiss. In deep and peaceful waters, however, he becomes lively, and frequently, in his joy-racing, he jumps his huge bulk clear out of the water. Porpoises travel in schools, with a buck porpoise in the lead. They romp and frolic all around a rapidly-moving ship. Sharks are afraid of them, but otherwise they are peaceable. Superstition declares they sometimes rescue drowning sailors. Porpoise steaks have been tried out at Seattle and the epicurean authorities declare they are the equal of tenderloin of beef. An inexhaustible supply of them is available to make the Slope dwellers independent of beef.

The cougars are being mobilized. The Washington forests are full of them, and his catship is fat and
(Continued on page 448)

WARNED by Col. Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, by State Food Administrator Charles Hebbard and other government officers, that Puget Sound cities must make themselves entirely self-supporting, because when the peakload of military traffic begins it may be impossible to obtain food supplies outside of their immediate home section, Seattle and Tacoma are stirring themselves to provide for their basic food wants. There will be plenty of grain for bread, plenty of fuel, and by virtue of an unexampled food conservation campaign there will be plenty of meat and fats of varied kinds, with a great surplus for war purposes.

Years ago, during hard-times periods, the Puget Sound stomach subsisted so long on clams and oysters that it rose and fell with the tide. And the supply still holds good. There are tons of them, acres of them, everywhere. Shiploads are now being minced and packed, for home consumption and for shipment to other sections. A grim old salt employed on one of these clam-ships one day in January captured the Jess Willard of all clams, without his overcoat on—a clam that would delight the soul of a P. T. Barnum and satisfy Hoover's conservation ideas. This Hercules was 13½ inches long and weighed one pound four ounces, stripped.

Next on the new menu is corned seal-meat—meat of the cumbersome, stolid seals, like the ones that once were kept on exhibition in a big tank in the Aquarium in New York. Heeding the Puget Sound call for food from the deep, a whole regiment of patriotic young seals offered themselves for slaughter in the Seal Islands, Bering Sea, and a large supply of their meat was brought down in January by the U. S. steamship *Roosevelt*, for scientific test of its food value. Officers of the Bureau of Fisheries and new-dish connoisseurs at Seattle sampled the seal-roast at sundry feasts. It gave them a grand and glorious feeling, they said. It makes the stomach feel slick and efficient. It is better than the meat of the burly whale. It is dark red in color, rich and juicy, stripped of blubber; as good as fine beef, in fact. The North Pacific is full of them. Only three-year-old males are slaughtered. Selections easily are made, for the seals are fearless and congregate on the ice-floes to say "Go to it, Bill!" to the food-hunting man with the club. Little pieces of pork are cooked with the seal-roast, to give it flavor. The *Roosevelt* also brought down from the islands nearly 5,000 lovely sealskins to wrap the Baby Buntings in; 3,500 sacks of old seal bones, weighing 400,000 pounds, to be used as fertilizer for food crops and other useful products.



Eagle's meat may be as fine as turkey, but sentiment favors letting live America's proud symbolic bird.

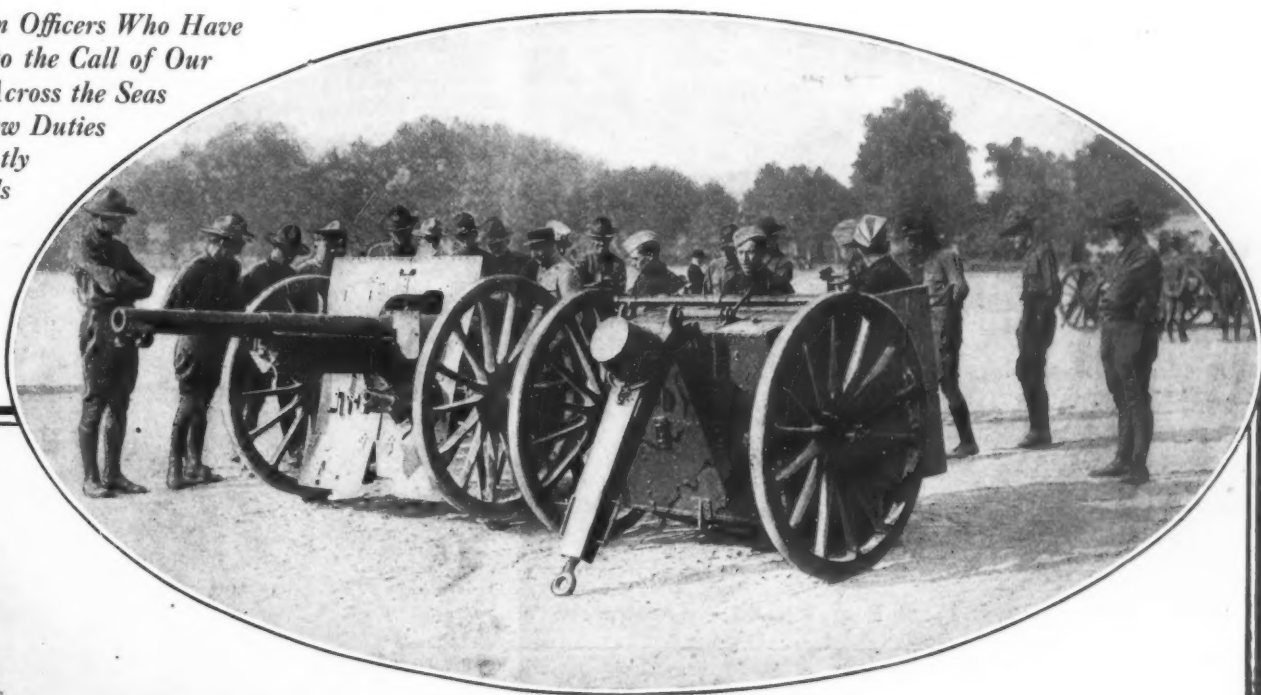


The reindeer is of greater value to man as a food than as a beast of burden or a pet, and his meat may add many luscious bits to the menus of New York to replace old familiar dishes. Visualize "reindeer à la guerre."

Hands Across the Cannon

*American Officers Who Have
Answered to the Call of Our
Sister State Across the Seas
Learn Their New Duties
From Their Recently
Acquired French Pals*

American soldiers in France taking over the custody of a French seventy-five. Thanks to the French, our artillerymen are well supplied with rapid-firing guns.



Here the Old World greets the New. The ancient chateau in the background that has seen the pageants of glory pass before it beneath the lily banner of France now offers democratic shelter to the dust-clad soldiers from America. When the United States was struggling for its existence it was glad to accept the generous aid of the sword of a marquis of France and now when the sovereignty of a sister republic is threatened by an invader, America is proud to return the great service.

A reconnaissance section of twenty officers in charge of a "Chief" who is responsible for the equipment. A French instructor accompanies the section. This duty is a part of the training that American officers must go through when they get to France.

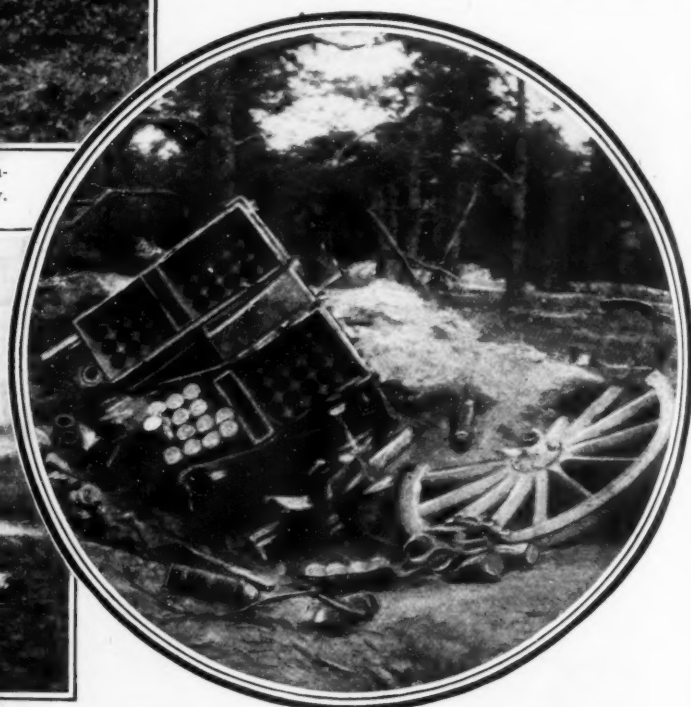
Between *the* Devil and the North Sea



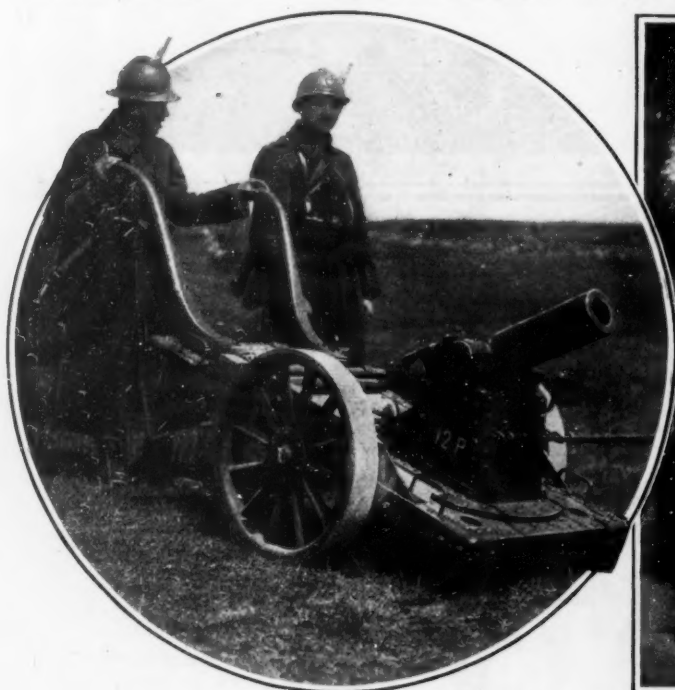
"Not a very hostile place," was the photographer's comment on this picture. There is nothing in the smiling countenances of the men to suggest the fate that is awaiting this battery.



The Germans got the range, destroyed the gun, and killed the crew. A poult is shaking out the coat of a dead gunner and the sergeant is brandishing a set of captured German wire-cutters.



Here is another caisson with sixteen rounds of ammunition, which has been struck by a well-placed high-explosive shell.



Some Belgian farmer turned soldier must have designed the carriage for this 120-millimeter trench cannon. Its shells may plough again the cherished fields its owner once tilled.



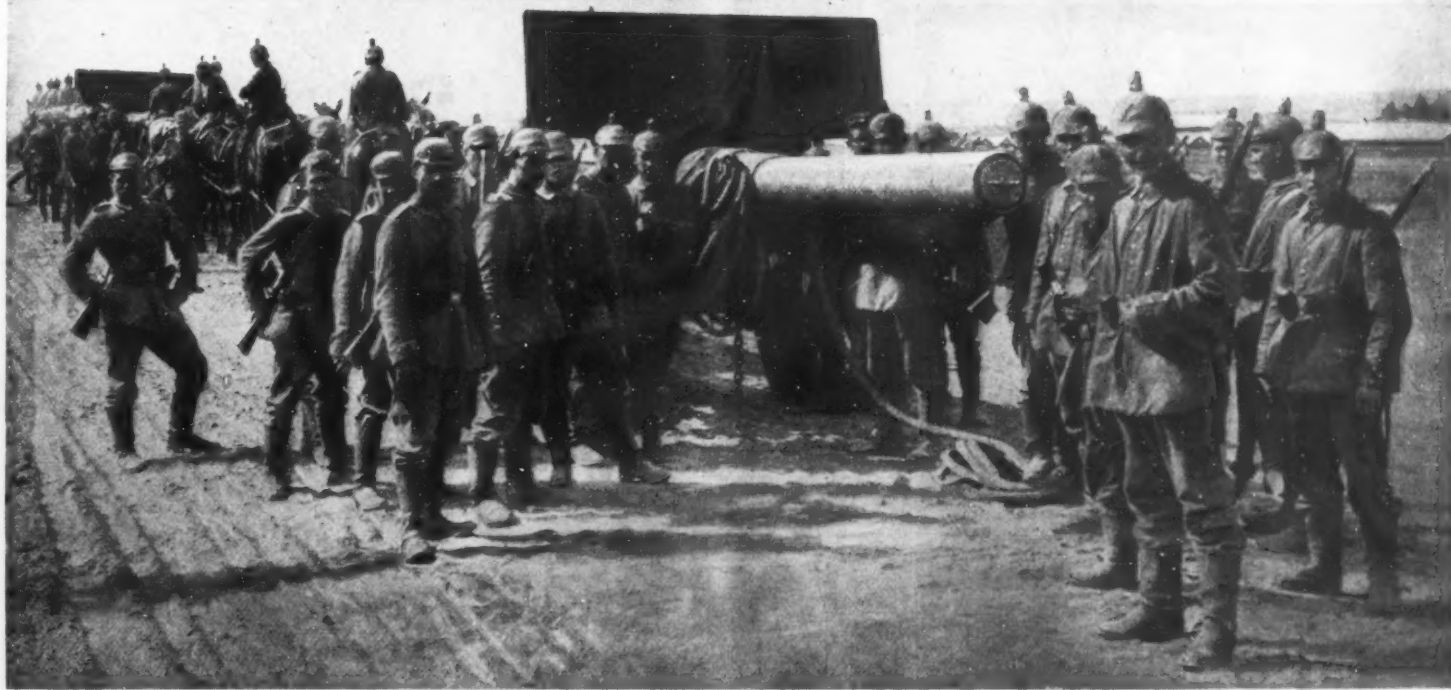
With its king and court in a foreign land, its country under a bitter yoke, the Belgian army still remains unshaken in morale, guarding the fields in Flanders that have been the battle-ground of Europe for centuries. Here is one soldier who has not allowed the trenches to stiffen his joints.

Hun Veterans We Will Meet

Photographs from DR. FRITS HOLM, Staff Correspondent in Scandinavia



Every man in this machine-gun crew is a wearer of the iron cross. The pictures are German official photographs, and unquestionably show men and equipment far above the average. Though our soldiers on the western front recognize that if the German spring drive is launched against them their own work is cut out for them, they are indifferent about the enemy's personnel unless it is to hope that Prussian troops will be used against them.



Germany is stripping the Russian front of heavy artillery and moving it toward the west. Whether it will next speak in France, Italy or on the Saloniki front, remains for the future to show. The heavy guns above have been used on many fronts in the past months and their crews are expert moving men. Germany's interior lines and her railroads constructed for military as well as commercial

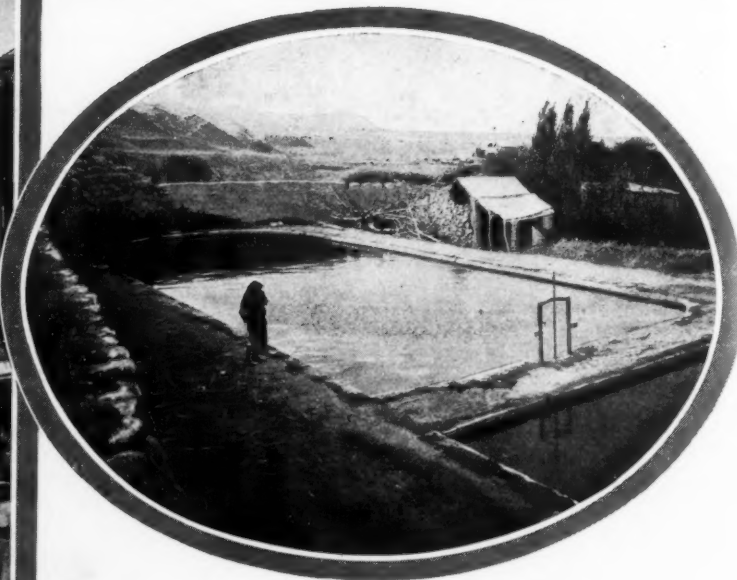
value have given the Central Powers a flexibility in concentrating their artillery at desired points which is denied to the Allies. In number of guns the Allies now predominate, especially in rapid-firing field guns. Wherever the next drive may be it is safe to say that its time and place will be dictated by the strategists of Friedrichstrasse as well as by the little Kaisers at Grand Headquarters.

A Joyous Easter for Modern Crusaders

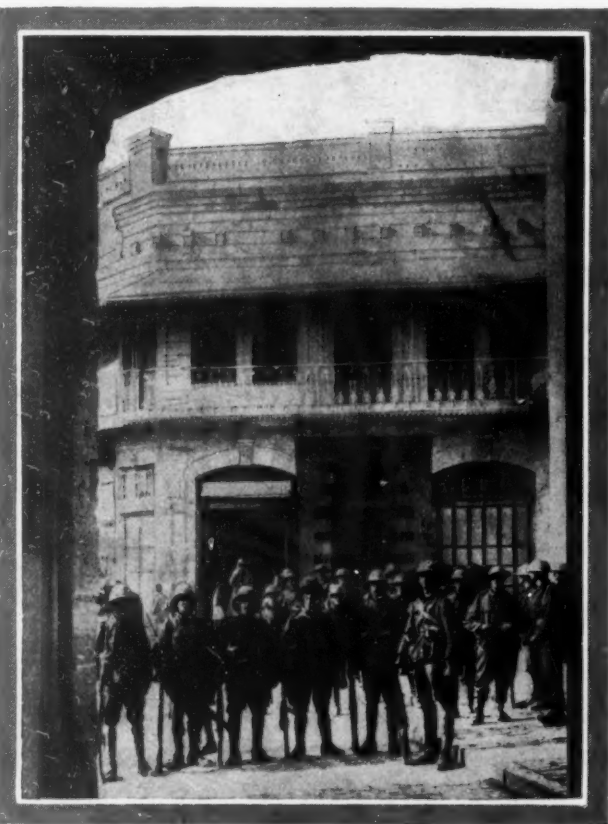
Exclusive Photographs from GILLIAMS SERVICE



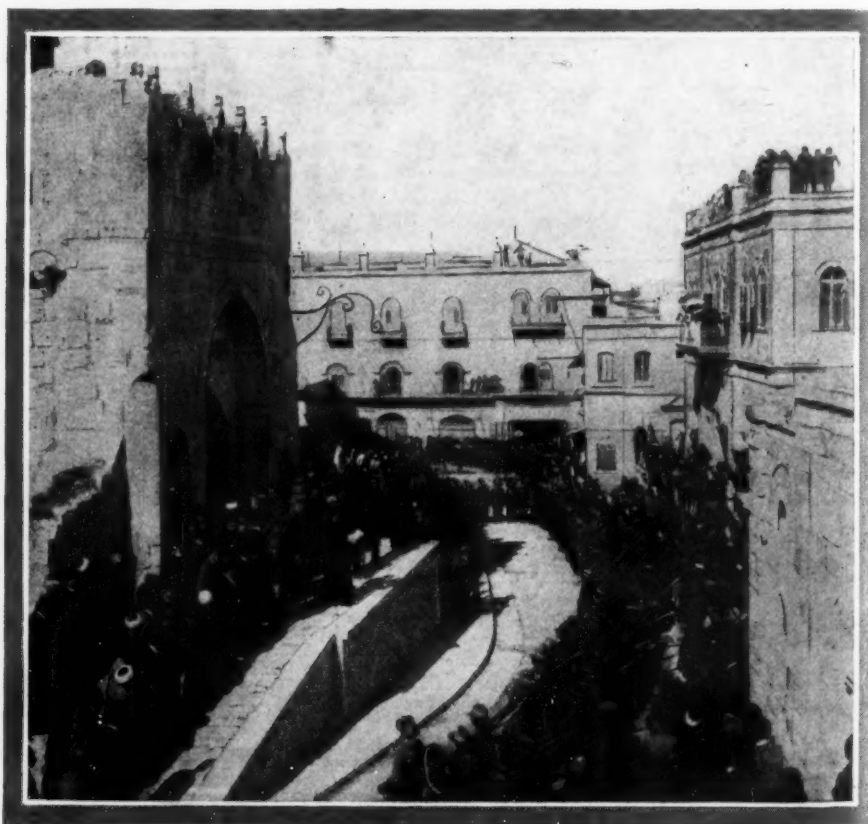
Jew, Pagan, Christian, Moham:medan, each has had his term of triumph, occupation and defeat within the walls of the Holy City. The vaulted arch of the Jaffa Gate will, this coming Easter, resound to the strains of an imposing Thanksgiving-Easter celebration.



Peace—let us hope a lasting peace—broods over the pool of Siloam, in a land that for centuries has been the contention of fighting armies. When General Allenby and his victorious army entered Jerusalem on the ninth of last December, for the first time since the thirteenth century the banner of a Christian nation joyously fluttered in the Palestine breeze over the famed and sacred old towers of the City of David.



British troops outside the Jaffa Gate, guarding the end of the line of communication to Jerusalem's ancient seaport, 41 miles away. The triumphal entry into Jerusalem of Biblical days is recalled.



The religious freedom that came to the peoples of the Holy Land on the occupation by the British was proclaimed in four languages before the people and His Majesty's troops, by a brother of the cloth, known and respected by all of the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

First-Aid to Wounded Spirits

Rapid-Fire Social Activity Behind the Lines One of the Glorious Features of Our War Service

By ARTHUR HUNT CHUTE, of the First Canadians

WE often hear such exclamations as "Jack's on the firing-line," or "My boy's been in the trenches for two years." Judging by these exclamations one would infer that the blessed lads were in the fire-trench all the time. Such an idea is ridiculous. I have been surprised at the number of people at home that suffer this delusion. The soldier's life in France has its gay times as well as its sad times. With the soldier, as well as with the civilian, there must be periods of rest and recreation as well as periods of struggle. During the hours in France which he has for play or rest the soldier presents a problem for the folks at home.

The war-weary soldier out of the trenches for a spell is out for a good time. He will walk incredible distances, hop trains and motor-lorries, and by hook or by crook, will arrive at the nearest center of stirring life. As a man craves food, so also he craves the excitement of social life.

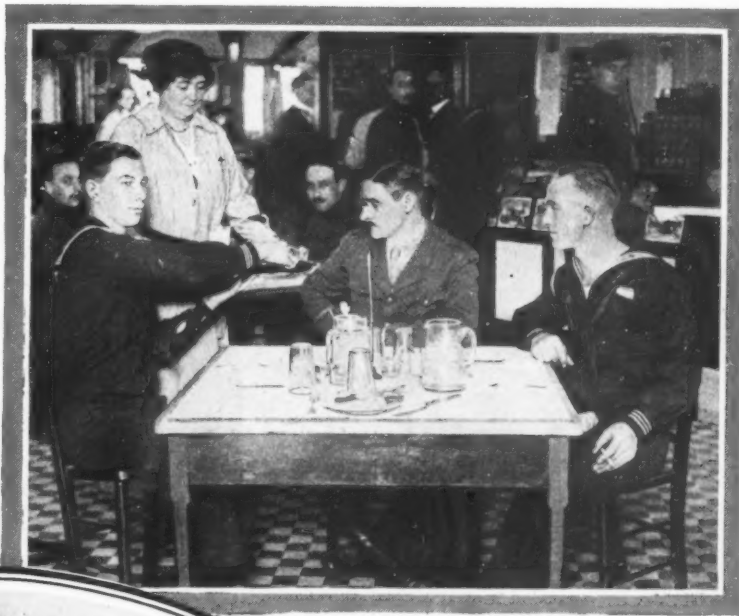
Whether the life that he finds in Amiens, in Armentieres, in Poperinghe, or Bieuielle, or in any other of the towns behind the lines is uplifting or downpulling depends largely upon the efforts which we have made.

Our lads can go back to these towns and wander about disconsolate and find nothing to welcome them but the cafés and the harpies; or they may be supplied with all kinds of legitimate amusements and social blessings, because we at home have thought not only of their physical, but also of their moral well-being.

The Secretary of War has instituted a wise and far-seeing policy in appointing Mr. Raymond Fosdick to look into the problem of the social well-being of the troops. The Secretary of War has learned from the experience of the Allies, that the casualties of immorality may disqualify as effectively as the casualties of shell-fire.

I am not referring here to coddling the soldiers. Some of the women at home unfortunately have been addicted to this. I heard an old Southern Colonel in Virginia grow apoplectic over this the other day. "My God, sir!" he expostulated. "What are we coming to, when the ladies treat troops like milk-sops? We never had any of that in my day." But we needn't worry if the boys get a little coddling here and there; the dear women will not be able to do it long.

When Jack and Bob and Bill get their first pass and start out to promenade the streets at the American seaport base, I hope that they will soon find as many clubs, tearooms, canteens, cinemas, and good friends waiting to greet them as the British Tommies now have at Havre and Boulogne. When Gen. Pershing's men come out of the line for recreation, I hope that they will have far more facilities for legitimate amusement than we of the First



Respite from bully beef and trench stew is as necessary as relief from the roar of guns. The popularity of canteens and rest rooms behind the lines or in blighty proves trench life has not erased home influences from the rank and file.



Canadians had during our early months in France. Every precaution should be taken to safeguard the moral life of our soldiers, for soldiers in many ways are as irresponsible as children. There is a vast difference between a soldier and a civilian. The civilian represents the spirit of individualism. The soldier represents the spirit of collectivism.

From the day that the raw recruit first comes under the drill sergeant, the tendency of the army is to knock out his individualism, and to create in its stead a crowd spirit. As the recruit becomes more and more a soldier, he thinks less and less of self and more and more of the regiment.

Finally, as a true soldier, he acts not for himself, but for the greater whole. Whether he lives or dies is secondary to the glory of the regiment.

It is the creating of this collective spirit that enables a vast body of men to act in times of crisis like one man. While individuals thinking only of themselves would be hiding under the crashing parapets, the regiment dauntlessly goes over the top with the first wave. The fear of each man is lessened by the crowd spirit which inspires them.

This crowd spirit which proves such a strength to the soldier in times of danger is itself often a source of peril to him in times of calm. With this crowd spirit it is easier to go over the parapet in the front line, and in like manner with this crowd spirit it is easier to go to hell behind the line. Wherever we see a great body of men permeated by this spirit, there is an evident slipping up in the moral tone.

The very self-forgetfulness that is the soldier's strength against physical danger is often his weakness against moral danger. That same spirit which makes it easier to face the foe in the trenches makes it easier to hit it up outside of the trenches.

When we add to the downward pull of the crowd spirit the fact that loved ones and friends, and home, and all those nobler and finer influences have been removed, we realize the need of added effort to compensate for those steadying influences which are wanting. It is therefore up to us to see that every possible good agency is working for our boys, at the base, at the rest-camps, on the lines of communication, on the training-areas, and in billets.

The seaport base offers a fruitful field for many civilians who are anxious to serve the fighting-men. The British, out of their long experience, have perfected many helpful institutions which add to the comfort and happiness of the troops and which might profitably be emulated by the Americans. Canteens under the direction of capable women and attended by pretty girls offer refreshment, alike to drafts coming in and to wounded and men on leave just departing. The canteen has become a great institution with the British army, and it will doubtless attain a similar importance with the Americans.

(Continued on page 447)



Where the ladies shine. It is a question whether the coffee or the smiles do the most good. Bourgeoise or aristocracy, the femininity which gathers into the war zone has proven to be possessed of great adaptability to the varied duties and to the exigencies of living. So, also, it is notable that there exists a nice deference toward women by all races of fighting men.

A Heart that Broke a Spy

"GUESS where I was a week ago today—last Sunday, it was." The speaker was a young officer seated opposite me in a café that Americans love to frequent here in Paris. His nationality doesn't matter.

Nobody had any guesses.

"I was walking down the Unter den Linden in Berlin."

One can know, as I very well did, that the Allies have their daring spies back of the lines of the Central Powers. The Germans may have had the preponderance in intelligence as well as in airplanes and artillery at the beginning; it is another story in 1918. But getting the thrill direct from that drawled sentence was feeling the fact as well as knowing it. I thought of Berlin as I had last seen that arrogant city, just before the outbreak of the war. I could see in remembrance the massive, over-decorated buildings, the rich bourgeoisie crowds, the opulent restaurants of the Unter den Linden, and the sullen, leaden skies overhead. I wanted to know what that officer had seen when he went walking down those same streets of the war capital. However, he was not telling anything more. His lips went shut, and we were left to guess how he got there, what he found out, and how he got home.

The spies do get back and forth somehow. That's evident. But how? Anybody traveling in Europe to-day, and particularly a correspondent, meets the spy detectors at every frontier. Men who are primed with information and are canny in their questions. Until you have really been interrogated and checked up, you can have little appreciation of what it is to be a "potential suspect." With one's reasons and papers in order, it is even interesting to meet the expeditious system of examination by the French and British, but I felt myself something more than impersonally interested on one occasion when I found myself in the inner police rooms of a small town on the Russian front with no one speaking any known language except Russian. The Russian system overwhelmed the innocent but in actual effectiveness was strangled by its own red tape and the inevitable Russian graft. There is every evidence, however, that the British and French secret service is as incorruptible as departmental organizations can be. Germany, for her part, has applied her methodical genius to her spy catching organization. It is the most stupendous game of hide and seek. But there are always clever fish who do slip through the nets.

Our curiosity kept on guessing when the young officer so casually mentioned his Sunday morning walk in Berlin. No details came forth, and it is not in order to insist upon re-asking military questions. "Oh, well," said one of the other officers, "I'll tell you a spy story complete. It will have to be camouflaged a bit, or it couldn't be told at all." He told the yarn. Here it is without apologies or guarantees:

It was the night of a midwinter holiday. Festival days at the front have a way of being unpleasant. If a man has no particular reason for being homesick himself, the general atmosphere soon gives him the dumps. Some French officers were quartered in an old town sufficiently far from the lines to ignore the occasional shells. They were making an heroic attempt to cover up the holiday gloom by an outward gaiety. In contrast to the French blue of their uniforms was the khaki of a tall American officer who, being on detail duty at that sector, had been given a hearty welcome. They had sought out a café popularized by its reputation for warmth. Where the fuel came from was a mystery; it might be a violation of regulations, but if so every officer prayed that the authorities would forget their duty. Heat meant more than food or drink on a bitter night like that. They were fortunate in finding an empty table. Heavy coats hung around the walls and steamed gently; the tobacco smoke hung through the room in thick blue layers.

The First of a New Series of Articles from France by an Old LESLIE'S Correspondent,

LUCIEN SWIFT KIRTLAND



The Mecca which the spy has never reached. Here rests the secrets of the French munition maker's magic, the usine detached from the plant. It is the birthplace of new explosives that add to the power of shells.



Spying is not all carried on behind the enemies' lines. This French chemist is studying with elaborate care the secrets of German poison gas obtained at the front, not without risk to his life. Captured instruments of hyper-efficient war are the basis of much study and counter invention.



The spy-trap. A plain room on the frontier is the chamber of horrors for the spy suspect and these British and Belgian officers act together as the Inquisition judges with full power to order death. The man who gets into this room had best have both his papers and his life in perfect order.

The door opened and the wet, chilling air blew in for a second against the smoke. A young French officer came in. He gave a glance about and then sat down at a small table by himself. He quietly engaged himself in stirring a precious lump of sugar into his coffee. One of the officers said, "I think I know that man. He visited my sector last summer near —. It's too lonesome tonight for a man to be by himself." He got up and went over and brought the man back with him.

When it came to introducing the American, he said, "You two may have some acquaintances in common. You are both on the same sort of detail."

The American smiled and mentioned several names. The newcomer nodded and smiled comprehensively and said, "Yes, yes," in a very amiable tone, but his manner somehow had just a shade of aloofness. It was nothing tangible. He simply allowed a hesitating pause to slip in so that their conversation melted into the general talk of the table. The American settled back into his chair but his acute gaze lingered for a moment after he desisted from his inquiries. The man's features were pronounced without being heavy; his mouth was large but his lips were thin; his nose was long, and its prominent bridge gave his eyes the distinctive appearance of being much more deeply set than they actually were.

The talk which started up around the board fell into the deep worn groove of spy discussion. Because spydom is seven-eighths submerged in mystery may be one reason why it is never-endingly fascinating; but also it is true that when a subject is one of life and death to the discussers it can hardly lose its vital directness and become trite.

"It's something amusing," said one, "to your imagination to think of yourself as a possible spy, and to wonder how far you could go if you had sold out your soul. I don't mean the petty fry such as our spy traps fetch in, the poor wretches who help to maintain the seepage of minor information to the enemy through the civilian population back of the lines. I mean a spy bold in execution, penetrating into our actual military secrets. From the damage that's sometimes done, they must be moving in our ranks. But I don't see how these masters manage to keep up their lines of communication. Getting the information wouldn't be so impossible."

"As far as that goes," said the American, "I feel as if I knew something about one particular Hun trick almost at first hand. *M. le Boche* is dead now, but evidently we were pretty easy in his hands while his game was on. It was before America came into the war and I was in France on relief work. I took a couple of weeks for a vacation and went over into Switzerland. I had a letter from some old friends to a family there, one of those cosmopolitan, polyglot families whose sons and daughters have married into every European nationality. They were exceedingly hospitable and I found myself with them almost every day. They had another guest, an American girl. They told me that her fiancé had been a German officer and that he had been killed. When I first met her she said very little, but what she did say did not leave much doubt that she was more German than the Germans in her sentiments. In fact, her sentiments were an hysterical mania. As the inheritance of her passion for her lover the poor child had conceived a contempt for everything which lacked the breath of Teutonism. America was dismissed as stupid. England was wickedly designing. France was the poor dupe of England and not worthy of survival."

"The courtship had been very brief. He was on leave and had come to the Swiss mountains, where they had met. They were together on long mountain climbs. If the affair was possibly one only of amusement on his side, she was spared the

(Continued on page 440)

The Roll of Honor



INTERNATIONAL FILM

Sydney Jaffo, a New York boy, the war's youngest veteran, has returned from France after five months' service. Although only fourteen years old he was accepted by the British because he looked the eighteen years he swore to as his age.



DAVE

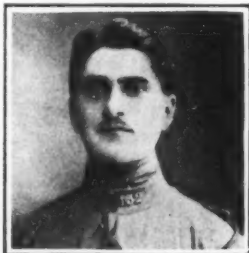
France is showing her gratitude to foreigners who have rendered her distinguished service with a new decoration—the Medal of French Gratitude, issued in three classes. Thirty-nine have been awarded to Americans. Mrs. William G. Sharpe, wife of the American Ambassador, has received one of these medals of the first class.



First Lieut. Stewart W. Hoover, killed while gallantly fighting with the American forces that repelled a German attack near Toul on March 1. The first 1917 graduate of West Point to be killed, he had been acting as a captain since October.



A. D. CHRISTOPHER



ROBERT CHRISTOPHER



EMILE CHRISTOPHER



HENRY CHRISTOPHER



HAMILTON

ANDREAS CHRISTOPHER

The Christopher family of Venice, Cal., is proud of its generations of fighting blood and the French, English and American banners in front of its bungalow. Andreas Christopher, the grandfather, wore the Napoleonic medal for services to France.

He was one of the honor guard which escorted Napoleon to exile on Elba. His son, A. D. Christopher, was decorated for bravery in the Franco-Prussian War. Robert, Emile and Henry are fighting respectively with the French, American and English.



INTERNATIONAL FILM

Lieut. Joseph L. Canby of Chicago, who with five other Americans was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by Premier Clemenceau for bravery. He captured a German unaided.



INTERNATIONAL FILM

Private T. L. Johnson, nephew of Senator Hiram Johnson of California, is in America on a two months' furlough after three and a half years with the British Medical Corps in France. He carries a sniper's bullet and also shrapnel.



INTERNATIONAL FILM

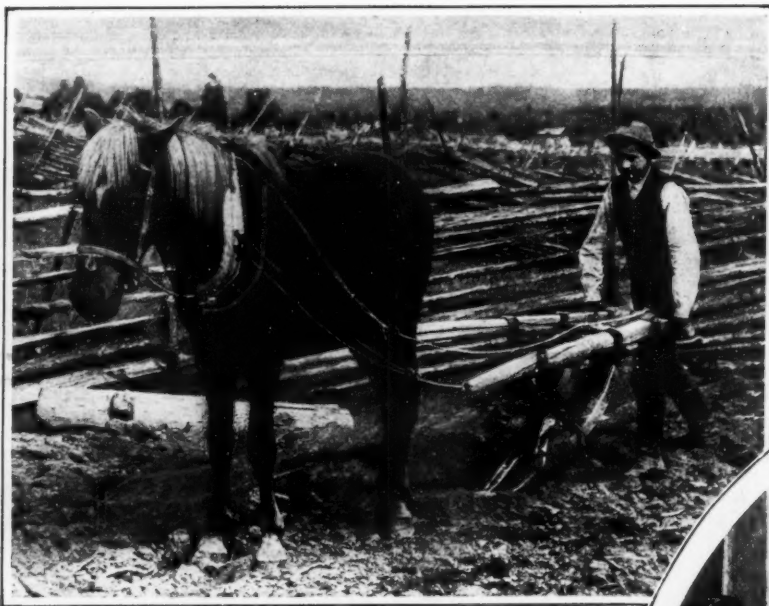
Lieut. Constant Soulier, in America recuperating from wounds and instructing though only twenty years old, has won every decoration for bravery France awards her fliers.



Broken Ikons Mark Rise of R

Photographs from
MRS. C. R. MILLER
Staff Correspondent

THE people of the Ukraine, known as the Little Russians, were the first to set up an independent republic when the Bolsheviki took the reins in Petrograd. The country had long chafed under the rule of the Czar to whom it felt no loyalty in heart and gave no allegiance in fact. Unfortunately the baby nation was caught in the net of German intrigue before she fairly had her eyes open and now begins her career ensnared in a treaty that binds her to Germany in a trade alliance which is the price of her peace.



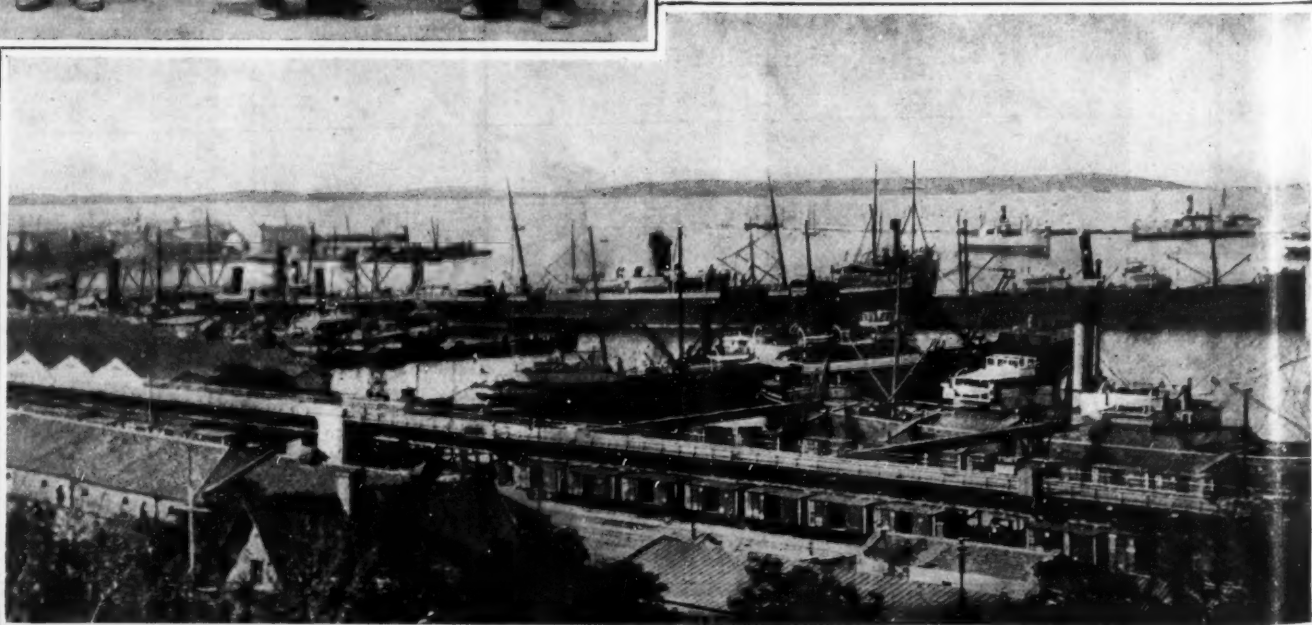
The people of the Ukraine, the first republic to rise out of Russian chaos, are a hardy, independent and industrious race.



Ukrania's peasant women are not sensitive about their feet, but their Sunday clothes are wonderfully embroidered.

There is a strong bond of unity among citizens of Little Russia who come to this country, and their missions and clubs are well supported. They teach the literature of their own land, but imbue the principles of Americanism in addition.

Odessa, one of the most important cities within the Ukraine, has been occupied by German troops, thus giving the hungry Prussian diplomats their long coveted prize—control of the Black Sea and the domination of Russia's only warm-water ports.

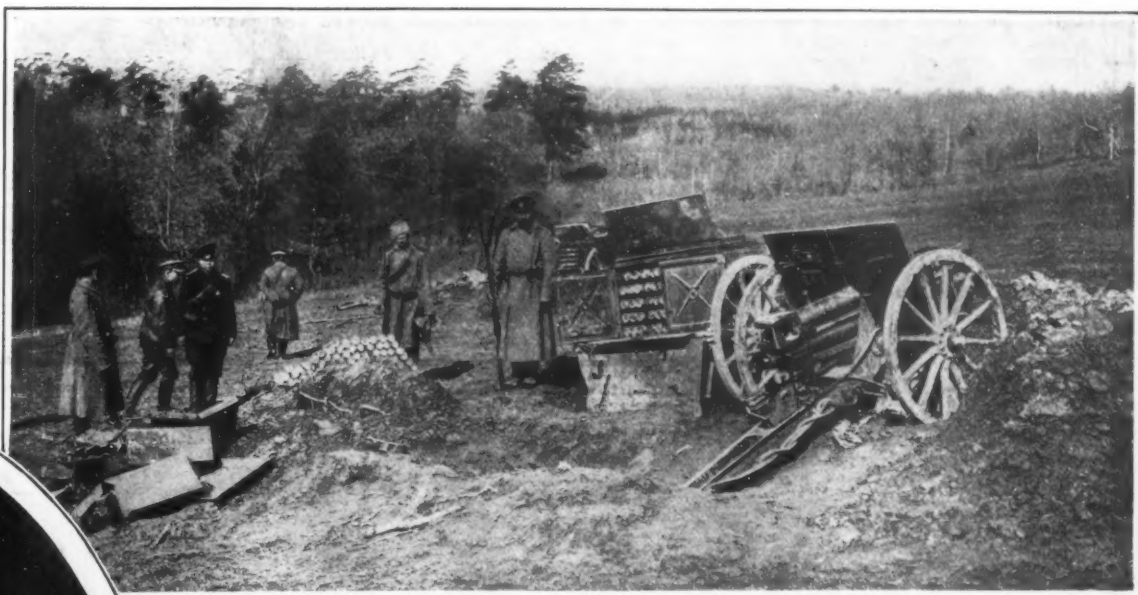


of Russia's Mushroom Republics

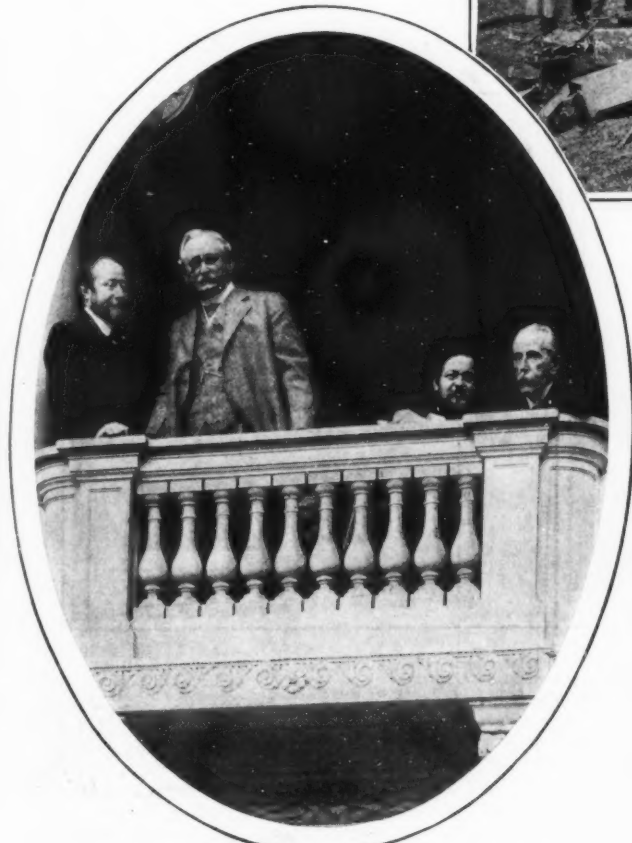


Photographs from
DONALD C. THOMPSON
Staff War Photographer

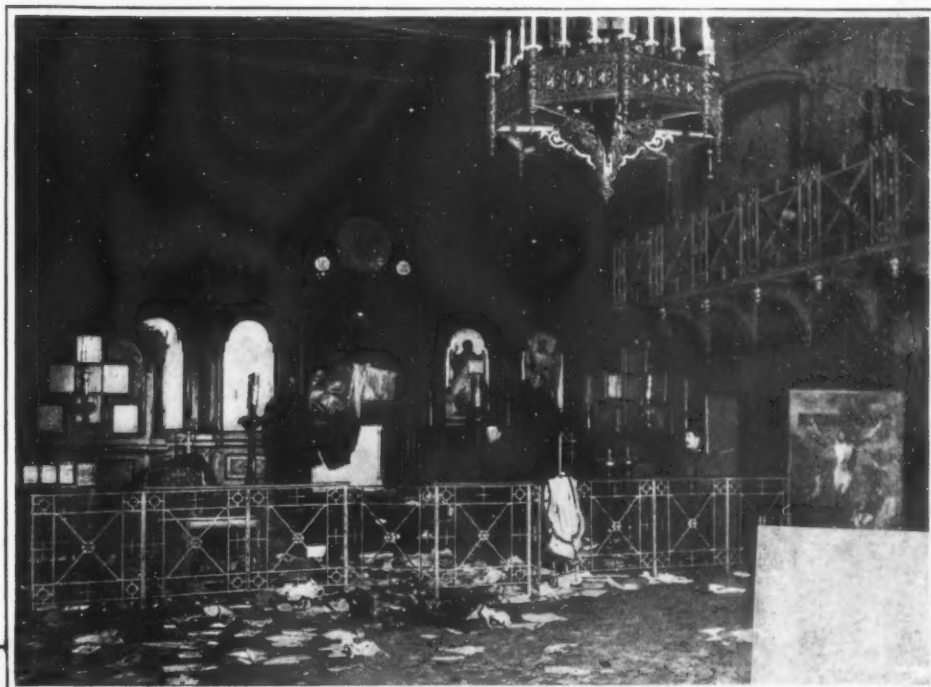
PRESIDENT WILSON'S message, that "the whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia," expresses this country's opinion of the Allies' duty toward free Russia. But aid cannot be rendered until the country asserts herself against her own leaders who would wreck her with dreams of democracy or against Germany's who would wreck her with schemes of autocracy. Russia needs a leader. Much depends on the man who grasps the helm whether the nation is to goose-step with the Kaiser or march with democracy.



There is still hope for Russia in these soldiers. They are hardened veterans and need only a strong leader to weld them into another army—if only that leader can be found among the loyal survivors.



Ambassador Francis, photographed in Petrograd with the Entente representatives before their removal to Vologda.



The Russian Church has a strong grip on its people and it is seldom that signs of destruction in the holy places have been pictured. But revolutions have little respect for sacred ikons and the chapel has been the scene of loot.



An abandoned gun caisson where a shell has recently exploded. Note the dead bodies of the crew and the scattered equipment. In the distance two members of the sanitary corps are marching away after performing their duties.

Women to the Farmers' Rescue

LAST year the United States did a considerable bit toward replenishing the depleted larders of our European allies, and, though the American crops were not as plentiful as was desired, we willingly and ungrudgingly divided that which we had.

This year we shall be called upon to do a great deal more than we undertook in 1917. The question now being raised by many of those who noted the mistakes coincident with last year's efforts to speed up and increase the American food crop is: Can we now accomplish the great task set before us?

Had the Government done as much last year to build terminals and storehouses and perfect a carrier system as the individuals did to raise and harvest the bumper crops called for, there would be comparatively smooth sailing today except in the matter of obtaining sufficient farm labor.

Last year there was a clamor from the farmers from one end of the country to the other because they could not obtain a sufficient number of men to care for and harvest the crops planted, and the almost general reluctance to employ women to fill the breach resulted in tremendous losses to the producers. This year the lack of male farm laborers will be even greater, for thousands of these have been called to the Colors, more have gone to the shipyards, the factories and the munition plants, and Canada, by offer of exceedingly high wages, induced many others to cross the border to do farm work there, before the recent agreement by the terms of which neither the United States nor Canada was to take labor from the other except by mutual consent.

The proposition to bring a considerable number of laborers from China and Japan to partly relieve the situation has, as yet, scarcely passed the point of suggestion and is not likely to be considered seriously unless the war is prolonged beyond this year.

What then remains? First, persons compelled through force of circumstances and their accustomed labors to remain in the cities, must plant and cultivate every foot of yard and lot space, thereby making the demand upon the farmers for vegetables much less than in the past and leaving free much additional territory for the planting of grains. Second, women, and boys and girls past the primary school age, must be utilized to fill the gaps in the ranks of farm labor left vacant by the men who have answered the calls to other fields.

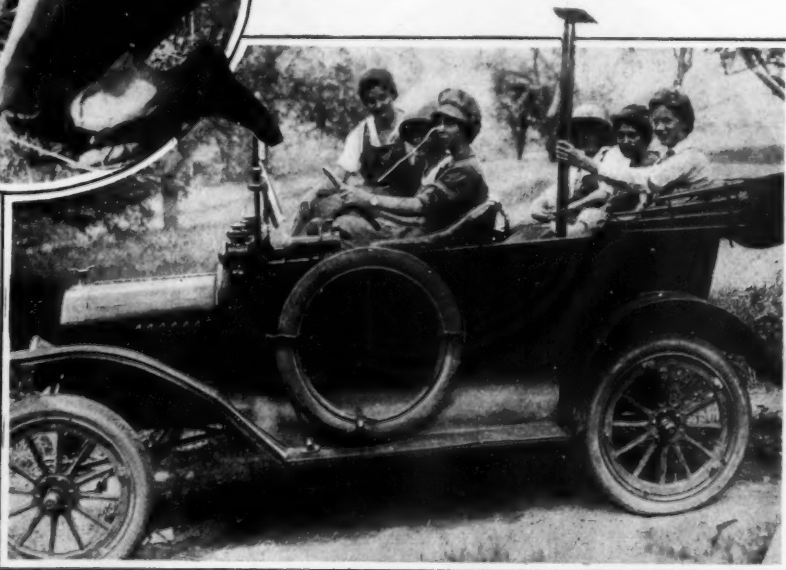
And this year there will be far less reluctance upon the part of the farmers to accept the new class of help, for in such places as it was tried in 1917 the results

*The Hand that Rocks the Cradle
Must Be the Hand To Feed
the World*

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE
In planting and caring for gardens women are already experts and have rendered splendid service.



FOOD ADMINISTRATION

There is a plan under way to work farm laborers in gangs, moving them from place to place in motors. This system, if properly organized, would work out splendidly among the small farms of the east which previously have been farmed only by the old-fashioned individual method.

driving of farm vehicles, other than machines, shall be done by women during such period as the war may last.

In the city of New York in 1917 a splendid effort was made to meet the situation and the scheme undertaken and worked out there produced such exceptional results that it will be followed, with some modifications, in practically all parts of the country. Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, then Mayor of New York, was one of those who took a leading part in the movement to organize the women to assist the farmers, and one of his efforts in this direction was to request the Committee of Women on National Defense, which he had appointed, to specialize on this work. This committee, made up of leaders of many women's organizations, many

of them known throughout the country for their success in promoting good government, welfare and other betterment movements, some of them mistresses of great farms as well as city homes and all employers of labor, promptly took up the task assigned to them, and appointed a standing committee on agriculture with Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, as chairman. And it was this committee which launched in this country and perfected the "unit plan for women agricultural workers," which hereafter will be the model for this line of endeavor from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The committee attacked the problem placed before it strictly as a war-time emergency enterprise, and cut all red tape by not waiting until it had formulated ideas of its own but by adopting, as a working foundation, the Women's Agricultural Camp scheme, originated by Mrs. Charles W. Short, Jr., which had been tried with success in several places in Europe. This plan

(Continued on page 444)



UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD

Many ambitious women developed into excellent plowgirls last year at the Farmingdale, N. Y., Agricultural School.

greatly surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The women and young girls, in particular, did well, and the spring, summer and fall of 1918 will see them, in far greater numbers than heretofore, busy upon the farms and fields throughout the nation, proving to their sisters in Great Britain, France and Italy that, when the great call came, they could put aside feathers, fads and fables and do their bit willingly and well, even though the task demanded real manual effort.

Last year various organizations, presenting the farmers and certain patriotic bodies, made an investigation to learn to just what use labor as put by thousands of large landholders with whom farming was but a "side issue," particularly those in the East, who declined to reduce the



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

It must be admitted that in many sections the experiment of putting women at work upon the farms in the spring and summer of 1917 was not a startling success, not because they shirked, but because there was a lack of the competent regulation, direction and co-operation, shown above. Organization wins everywhere.

The Melting-Pot

Easter

Lilies in white!

Altar and chancel are fragrant and fair;
Kings in their glory can never compare;
Made by His fingers, a marvel like this
Clothed in His beauty, sweet with His kiss!
Sweet lilies in white
A promise of light!

Robins of Spring!

Come, happy singers, come stay with us long,
Pour out your hearts, bursting with song!
Pour out your praises—O robins, the best
To Him who gave you song and a nest.
He taught you to sing
Of Easter and Spring!

Hearts that are sad!

Patently bearing with sorrow and loss,
Praying, adoring and last at the Cross!
Rise, for He calleth, behold the glad sight—
Shining forever—His city of light!
O hearts that are sad,
Rejoice and be glad!

O. LOUISE JENKS.

Through the aid of the American Secret Service, it is said, an opera singer has been arrested in Cadiz as a German spy. Among her papers were several containing strange hieroglyphics, the key to which was found written on her back, which women "searchers" subjected to chemicals.

In refutation of the allegations that packers are illegitimately hoarding hides, Mr. L. F. Swift reports that stocks of hides recently increased more than half, because of the large number of cattle killed with no increase in the demand except for heavy leather for army shoes.

When the United States declared war against Austria, a huge percentage of the laborers of America were affected until the President's proclamation defined the status of the subjects of Austria-Hungary. In the coal fields of Pennsylvania alone there are nearly 75,000 miners subjects of Austria-Hungary.

Churches, museums and public institutions and private citizens in Russia are required to place their gold articles at the disposal of the state at a fixed price. Otherwise they will be confiscated. Informers against owners of gold articles will receive one-third the value of articles seized on their information.

H. L. Gantt, of the Army Ordnance Bureau, says that our war machine is built wrong for a rocky road. He says: "the trouble is that the people who have built the machine are largely lawyers, financiers and school teachers, good ones, but their experience has been in dealing with words."

The Russian chief of the finance ministry is a college student, the fifth army chief is a former actor, the chief of telegraph is a clerk, and the reporter of the financial commission of the Brest-Litovsk commission said that he "hadn't the faintest notion of the simplest exchange problems."

One hundred lawyers, hailing from every State in the Union, now stationed at one of the southern camps, have formed a camp bar association, the first of its kind, aimed to promote co-operation among lawyers, to keep them posted on current laws and decisions and to promote a study of military law.

General Pershing has recommended that the number of army chaplains be increased for the war to an average of three to a regiment.

A musician of San Francisco ousted by fellow musicians when he refused to stand during the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner" shot and severely wounded three of them.

The churches of the United States, under the extraordinary war conditions of 1917 were prosperous, but the net increase in church members was only 573,295, less than in 1916 by 183,329.

Somebody started an annoying idea that the Red Cross could extract the dyes from cancelled postage stamps and now the Red Cross issues a statement denying this and advising people not to waste time and energy collecting and forwarding stamps.

According to English statistics there are now 1,500,000 women employed in British industry with an increase in women's earnings of \$10,000,000,000, and due to the restricted hours for sale of alcohol, drunkenness among women has decreased 73%.

Over four billion barrels of crude oil have been produced in the United States since 1860, ranging from 500,000 barrels in 1860 to 28,000,000 barrels in 1917.

The New Jersey Legislature recently passed a bill for the conscription of all male idlers for some useful employment during the war.

The Massachusetts Food Administration says that the United States Army could be fed for two days on food saved in December by hotels, restaurants and clubs in that State.

A Baltimore Spiritualist lecturer has quit his calling on the ground that "there is grave danger of German spies getting information this country wants to suppress" through spirit mediums, and he does not wish to be thought guilty of disloyalty.

The French "luxury list" on every item of which a war tax is being levied, is constantly embracing new items. The latest are fur coats, pet cats, corsets, flowers and sheets.

Poultney Bigelow, a former friend of the Kaiser's, says that German efficiency is something we in America cannot comprehend, and that we must fight until the Kaiser's machine is completely broken, if America is to be safe.

According to a report of the New York Commissioner of Accounts, city school superintendents, teachers and others in the employ of the Board of Education were the authors of 735 text-books used in the city school system, of which more than 1,587,000 volumes were purchased by the Board of Education at an investment of nearly \$500,000 and on which there were royalties of from 6 to 10%.

An English Army officer killed in France left \$1,500 of his estate of \$4,500 to the King, "humbly requesting that his Majesty apply the same in the reduction of the national debt."

The Bolsheviks has abolished the old calendar and church holidays in Russia and confiscated church property to the extent of billions of rubles. The Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, former representative of the Russian Church in America, is leading the ecclesiastics in their fight against the Bolsheviks. One Bible stolen by the latter from a Moscow church, and which was studded with diamonds and other precious stones, was worth \$1,000,000.

Russia owes the United States \$187,779,000 advanced for supplies, which already have gone to Russia. Whether this will be a total loss to the United States depends on whether the ultimate government of Russia decides to repudiate the debt.

A corner of the Vinegar Bottling Department where Heinz Pure Vinegars are bottled and sealed under rigid inspection



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DONALD THOMPSON in RUSSIA

By DONALD THOMPSON

The author is that Donald Thompson who was sent to Russia, at great expense by LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and with whose marvelous photographs readers of LESLIE'S are familiar. Mr. Thompson went to Russia to photograph anything interesting. He dropped by extraordinary good luck into the revolution and photographed that; the book presents in permanent and convenient form sixty-four of the best of Mr. Thompson's astonishing pictures. It is an amazing, contemporary, eye-witness record, in pictures and words, of the Russian revolution.

The author went everywhere, favored by luck, and supported by a camera experience on every front in Europe that is without parallel. E. Alexander Powell, the famous newspaper correspondent, says in his book, "Fighting in Flanders": "Of all the band of adventurous characters who were drawn to the Continent in the outbreak of war as iron filings are attracted by a magnet, I doubt if there was a more picturesque character than a little photographer from Kansas named Donald Thompson. . . . He not only saw war, all military prohibitions to the contrary, but he actually photographed it."

When Mr. Thompson started for Russia, to fall into the biggest story he had ever dreamed of, he began writing newsy, vivid letters to his wife. As he penetrated more deeply into the thrilling events in Russia, he found himself telling the story of the Russian revolution, in detail, as he saw it, as it happened.

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A New Route to India

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

OUT to find a new route to India, Columbus stumbled on a new world. With a degree of prevision, impossible in the case of the great navigator, the Kaiser has been able to map out a new and significant route to the land of the Hindus. Through the grace of the Bolsheviks, the staunchest friends a world conqueror ever possessed, the new way into Asia has been rendered feasible. It is not just what the Kaiser had in mind when he started the war, it is not quite so direct as the Berlin-Bagdad road, but in some respects it is superior to the latter, while its probable bearing on the future peace of the world puts it outside the category of one of the by-products of the war. The route to India did not appear in the original peace parleys at Brest-Litovsk, nor in the first conditions laid down for peace between Russia and the Central Powers at the time when Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, agreed to peace, but declared so bravely that Russia would never sign a treaty giving up Russian rights or territory. In the interval, while waiting to have Lenin, the Bolshevik Prime Minister, announce that he would sign a treaty not even knowing its terms, Germany, on the theory that she might as well ask largely that her joy might be full, decided to take from Russia Transcaucasia, with Batum, the great port on the eastern shore of the Black Sea—the door to Persia, Afghanistan and India. To make the chain complete, the screws were simultaneously put upon Rumania. Bereft of Russia, her former strong ally, and completely surrounded by the enemy, Rumania was compelled to give up Dobrudja, the territory including the mouths of the Danube and Constanza, her only seaport, the terminus of her railway system and the door of her eastern commerce. "We have acquired a direct free route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan," says the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official agency. This is one of the most significant declarations of the entire war period and is charged with a tremendous threat upon the future peace of mankind.

Germany has tried to drive through to Calais, and had she succeeded would have held a "pistol at England's head." This Germany has been compelled to give up, but if she can reach India, whether by Bagdad or Batum, she will hold a dagger at Britain's heart. I am convinced that if Germany can have a free hand in the "peaceful penetration" of Russia and this direct route to the East, she might be willing to surrender Belgium and the occupied portions of France and even to rehabilitate Serbia and give up Alsace-Lorraine. The success of her Asiatic scheme would mean the disintegration of the British Empire. Our interest in such a contingency is second only to that of Great Britain. At various times during the war, the mistaken notion has been advanced that the United States is not interested in certain questions, e.g. the settlement of the Balkan problem. Since this is a world war, I believe we are interested in every phase of it and every peace condition that may be suggested. In considering Germany's "peaceful penetration" into the heart of Asia, the question is not primarily the protection of the Indian possessions of Great Britain but of the future peace of mankind, for which end the liberal nations are now fighting. With the British Empire shattered by the Prussian mailed fist, the United States and every other power would be brought under the shadow of Prussian autocracy. The occupation of Siberia by Japanese troops would be of value in deterring Germany from carrying out her designs against India, as well as helping Russia to save herself from slavery to the Kaiser. The whole train of events following upon the Russian surrender

have made it a hundredfold more necessary that Germany be decisively defeated in the field.

The Russo-Japanese Tangle

The message of President Wilson to the Russian people through the All-Russian Congress of Soviets ought to convince them of our unselfish interest in Russia's securing "once more complete sovereignty and independence" and her restoration as a first-class power. It is not likely that the Bolsheviks will heed the President, but there is the possibility that the Russian people will note that America still regards Russia as a co-belligerent against Germany, and that there can be no disposition on the part of the Allies to dismember Russian territory. Should the Wilson note inspire the Congress of Soviets to ask the Allies to come to the aid of Russia against the Germans it will have served an admirable purpose. In any event it should serve to quiet Russian suspicion of Japan. The London *Daily Telegraph* points out that Japan has been a trustworthy ally of Great Britain for the past twelve years, that she has scrupulously lived up to her treaty obligations in this war, and that the sooner the Mikado enters Siberia the better it will be for the Allies. Japan, however, is proceeding cautiously in the matter, the view in Entente circles being that the proposal to land Japanese troops in Siberia was much in the nature of sounding out the Allies and the United States. At this stage the matter is still very much in the air, but if Japan does make a move it is clear that she will have the co-operation of Chinese military forces in the protection of Allied interests in the Far East.

Another Peace Drive Due

Favorable conditions always presage Teutonic peace drives. Each time Germany has been unable to understand why, on the basis of the war map, the Allies have been so blind as not to accept her overtures. With conditions developing so favorably in the East, Berne dispatches tell of extensive preparations being made, through German newspapers and press agents, for a new diplomatic move. The basis suggested will probably be the status quo ante in the west and the present status in the east. At no time during the war has Germany been more anxious for peace or the Allies less likely to listen to such proposals. Despite the conquests in Russia, the harsh terms Rumania has been compelled to accept and the promise of territory and food to Austria, the Austrian situation is still acute. The Government has failed to get a vote on the budget and the revolt against Prussian imperialism grows. The same situation that prompts Germany to move for peace steels the Allies to fight on for a conclusive military victory. Peace at this stage is more to be feared than war.

The United States, having passed through the same transitory stages that Great Britain went through at the beginning of the war, has settled down for a long struggle. When we entered the war people talked about its sounding the death-knell of Prussianism, as though the end were in sight. Germany has felt the economic pressure of the United States and our contribution of supplies to the Allies, but the collapse of Russia leaves Germany stronger in many ways than a year ago. Germany's treatment of Russia and Rumania and the recent speeches of Count Czernin have caused talk of peace by negotiation in the United States to dwindle to nothing. The hope of a short war seems past. The nation is buckling down to a long, hard pull and the determination to win the war, not by diplomacy but by fighting.

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Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVE FULLER, of Massachusetts, in resigning his membership on the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, declared that more than half the standing committees in the House are as useless and unnecessary as the committee on which he refuses to serve. This statement is thoroughly warranted. The fact that the committee system, properly operated, is the only possible system for intelligent conduct of the business of the House and Senate does not excuse the absurd list of worthless committees. A number of them could be abolished by transferring their unimportant and infrequent activities to one or another of the big, essential committees. There is, as Mr. Fuller contends, no defensible *raison d'être* for the ten committees on departmental expenditures. Many other committees are even more ridiculous. Thirty or more rooms in the House Office Building could be put to intelligent use and a considerable cost of clerk and messenger hire might be saved if the House agreed to an efficiency plan that would maintain merely the committees necessary to the public business. Moreover, Mr. Fuller might have brought out the fact that many committees are utilized merely to give their chairmen publicity. Numerous committee investigations are prosecuted only to supply political capital to their members. The Massachusetts congressman was attacked by his colleagues with much display of righteous indignation. That does not alter the fact that his charge can be substantiated and that his fellow legislators know it.

New Law Needs Puzzle Experts

THE most glaring recent example of incompetency at the Capitol is the war-tax law. Conscientious citizens have struggled hard to understand the intricacies of the measure, but without success. Experts, called in to explain such details as the excess profits clauses, have been equally baffled. Consequently, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has resorted to heroic measures. A Board of Excess Profits Reviewers, made up of a dozen or more trained business men, has been decided on as a means of solving problems relating to the levying of the excess profits tax. The duty of the board will be to furnish rulings on cases that cannot possibly be squared to fit the vague phraseology of the law. It is possible, of course, that a sufficient number of puzzled experts eventually will enable taxpayers to discover the amounts of their indebtedness to the Government. In the meantime, of course, almost incalculable annoyance and waste of valuable time have been visited on the victims of hasty and ill-advised tax legislation. The complaints received by the Internal Revenue Bureau have dealt, not with the amount of taxes, but with the impossibility of calculating the amounts. A tiny fraction of the mental effort required to solve the puzzles in the war-tax law would have enabled Congress to frame an intelligible bill.

Germany's Grip on Oil

THE collapse of Germany's eastern enemies has given her possession of the rich petroleum fields in Galicia, Roumania and Russia. And she apparently is manipulating the cards to create an oil shortage in the nations allied against her. Berlin now controls all the important sources of supply except those in the United States and Mexico. This fact has a double effect. The Slav situation not only provides an almost unlimited oil supply for the Huns, but also makes Great Britain, France

and Italy practically dependent on shipments of the liquid fuel across the Atlantic. It is a practical certainty that Berlin will not rest content with this achievement. German agents will now turn their attention to the American fields. There is evidence that Mexican factional fighting in the Tampico district is inspired by Teuton operatives who hope to see the torch applied to the oil wells. Moreover, the recent decree of the Mexican government imposing higher taxes on oil producers and canceling oil leases made since April 30, 1917, is extremely significant. The relations between Berlin and Mexico City are well known to the Washington government and have given our State Department considerable anxiety. Germany will supplement her submarine activities with sabotage efforts in the northern American fields and extend her plottings to Mexico if the Carranza government is unable to embarrass the Allies without Teuton assistance. The oil situation has become a matter of grave importance to the forces of civilization.

The New Army Chief

MAJOR-GENERAL PEYTON CONWAY MARCH, the new chief of staff of the army, is the exact opposite of the martinet type of officer visualized by civilians as models of efficiency and sticklers for discipline. March is one hundred percent efficient and his word is law, but he is the best-loved man in the United States army. He has earned his promotions by actual fighting and hard work. He was jumped from Major to Major-General in twenty-two months, but sheer merit was responsible for the record. General March was 53 years old last December. He graduated from West Point exactly thirty years ago and has since seen service all over the world. He played an important part in the Philippines campaign, where he commanded the forces that captured General Venancio Concepcion, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, and Aguinaldo's wife. When he returned from the Philippines he was detailed as military attaché with the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese war. He went to the Mexican border as Colonel of the 8th United States Field Artillery and quickly demonstrated his thorough familiarity with the requirements of a modern army. His promotions followed swiftly. General March is interested in many things decidedly foreign to his profession. He enjoys a dance as much as a fight. He has a keen sense of humor and tells a good story exceedingly well. He likes the theater and knows the stage history of a great many players. He is interested in sports and is an intelligent reader of fiction. No officer in the American army is more thoroughly respected and promptly obeyed, yet the enlisted men of his regiments have been known to rise at football games to cheer the appearance of their commander on the field. His tact enables him to avoid friction with his associates and his thoroughly tested ability commands the respect of every other officer in the service. March will show himself a dynamo of energy as chief of the army staff, but he will not lose the human qualities that compel liking as well as respect.

Burning Up Our Money

THE fire loss in the United States during 1917 was a little more than \$230,000,000. This is the largest total for a single year in the history of the nation, except that of 1906, when the San Francisco catastrophe occurred. That

(Continued on page 448)



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FILM FUN

Women to the Farmer's Rescue

(Continued from page 440)

embraced three fundamental ideas: that all kinds of agricultural labor could and should be done by women, that help should be given to the owners of existing farms rather than the putting of new land under cultivation, and that all women doing farm work must be comfortably housed, adequately paid and their hours of labor controlled.

It was found that in this country three types of women were available for such work. First, educated women, such as college students and teachers, who desired to devote the long summer vacation to this form of patriotic service; second, all-round working women, strong but unskilled, who might be turned permanently to farm labor; and third, factory workers in the seasonal trades, thrown out of their regular employment in the summer, who would profit physically and socially as well as financially from a few months of farm work.

The farmers, particularly in the East, were unaccustomed to use women on the farms, except a comparatively few truck gardeners who utilized the services of recently arrived immigrants; and they had to be persuaded to try women and be convinced of their value. It appeared that there was practically no machinery for placing women on farms, so a special committee was appointed which operated an employment bureau. This proved a successful method of attracting the women desired; and next units of women farm workers were formed in which the housing and feeding of each group of workers was managed under the supervision of a "dean" on the system of co-operative housekeeping. The great advantage of this scheme was that the farmer's wife was under no responsibility for the care of the additional workers. As a rule the farmer furnished the living quarters—tents, unused houses or schoolhouses leased for the season—and the women themselves bought and prepared their own food.

The general rules followed by the units were:

The workers were carried to and from their work in motor cars or other vehicles owned or leased by the unit or loaned by employers or neighbors.

There were two practical systems of arranging wages. The unit received from the employers all money earned by the workers and in return furnished a regular weekly wage and board, or the workers received their pay directly from the employers, whether day or piece-work, and shared equally the expense of maintaining the household.

A supervisor or "dean" was in charge of each unit. In some instances she was one of the workers, more mature than the others and better fitted for leadership, or some volunteer experienced in managing young women. Careful bookkeeping was necessary that the wages and expense accounts might be properly managed, and this work was performed by the supervisor or some volunteer from the neighborhood familiar with handling purchases and accounts.

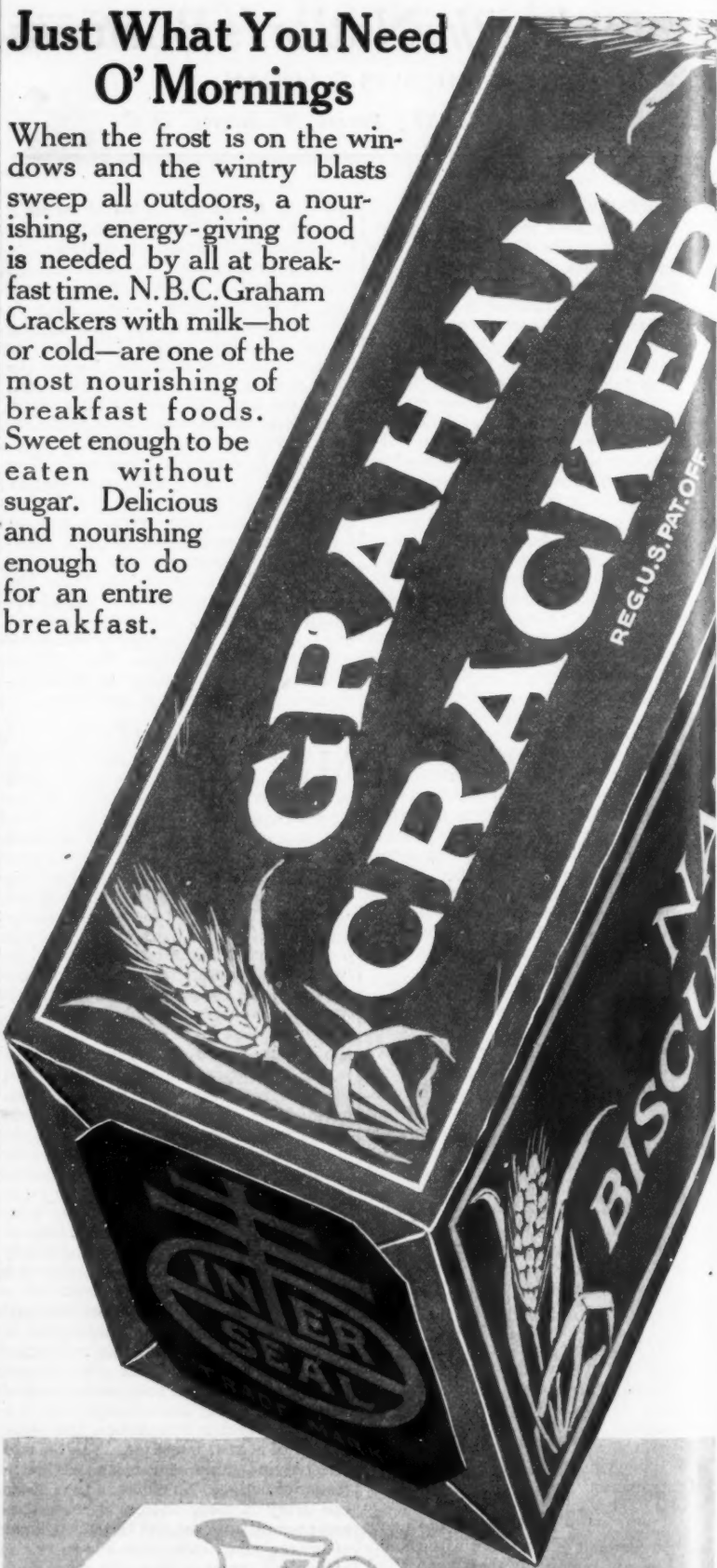
Small capital was necessary when starting a unit to purchase some equipment, such as simple furniture and kitchen utensils. This usually was advanced by some interested person and later returned by the unit.

No woman was enrolled in a unit unless she was carefully examined by a physician and pronounced physically fit.

One of the most successful camps operated in the East was the Mount Kisco Unit, at Bedford Hills, N. Y., and of which Miss Ida H. Ogilvie, Professor of Geology, at Columbia University, was "dean." As her assistants she had an agriculturist, a bookkeeper, chauffeurs and dietitians, all women. During most of the

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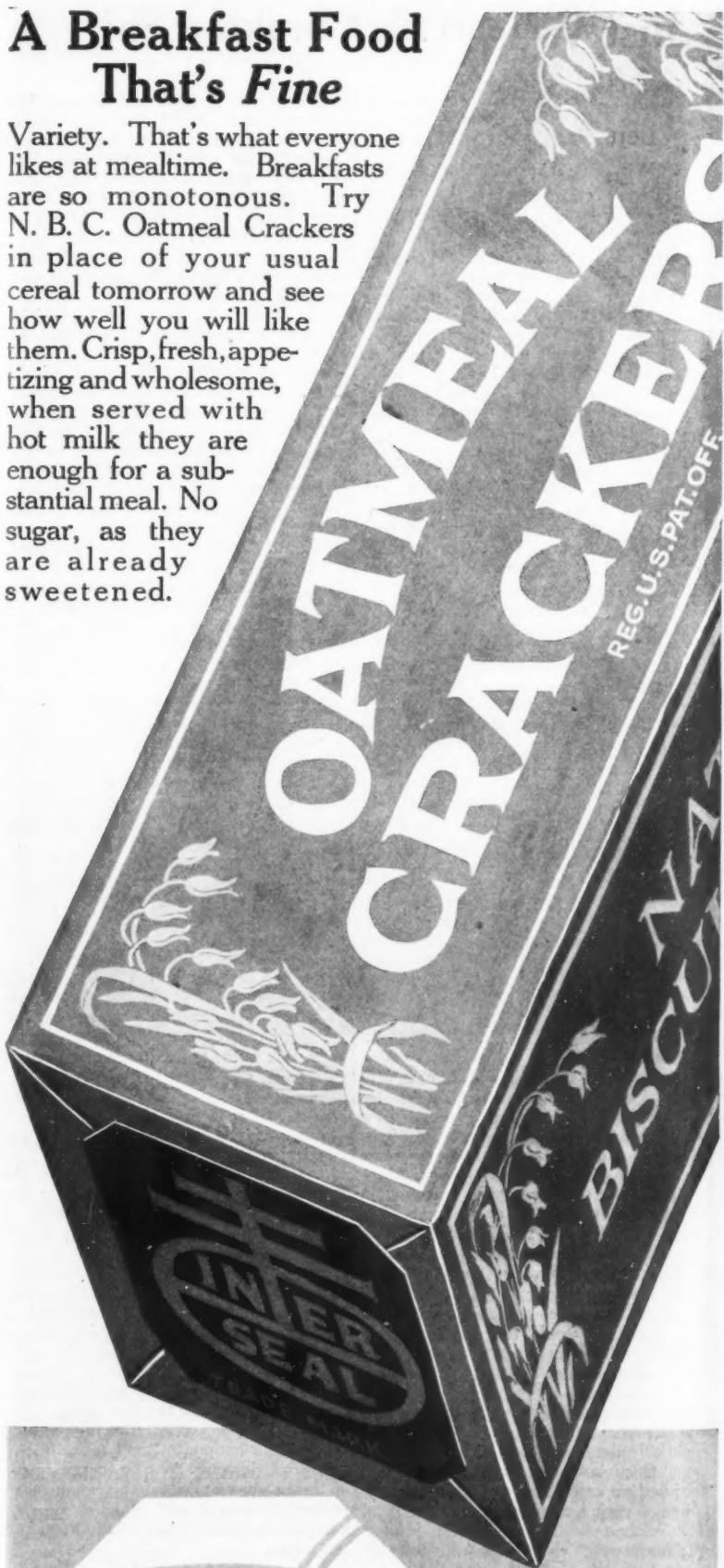


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season the workers at this camp numbered about seventy, nearly all were experts in some line and earned much more in their own professions than the farmers could pay them. The original plan was to have college women as squad captains, and girls from the various trades as workers, but this scheme soon was abandoned, all being put on an equal basis and those best qualified made captains. The qualities necessary for squad leadership were found to have little connection with previous training, but the college girls proved, on the whole, to be stronger and better able to do the heavier work than the trade girls. The women varied in age from sixteen to forty-five years of age, those from twenty to thirty being preferable. Among the women at this camp at various times were thirty-seven college graduates, twenty-four college undergraduates, eighteen school teachers, four college teachers, thirty-eight trade workers, seven licensed chauffeurs and five secretaries.

The farmers paid the camp \$2 a day, or twenty-five cents an hour for shorter periods, for the girls' work. No charge was made for the transportation of the women to the nearer farms, but for long distances a nominal charge was made. The charge of \$2 a day was made on the basis of what was regarded as the nominal wage for men in the region. It was felt to be most important in every way that women should not, in any sense, undersell men in the agricultural labor market, and the principle of equal pay for equal work was maintained. On the other hand the rights of the employers were considered. The scarcity of male laborers which naturally followed the declaration of war resulted in excessive wage demands from the comparatively few workers left on the farms. Last summer Italian laborers near Bedford demanded and received \$3 a day. Such a rate appeared to the camp managers to be higher than the work could be worth in returns to the farmers, and consequently the nominal peace-time rate for men was adopted.

While it might be argued that agricultural labor was the province of the trade, rather than the college, woman, and while the value of healthful and fairly paid summer work to the seasoned trade worker is undoubted, nevertheless an admixture of college women is necessary to create the right atmosphere. A majority of trade girls think of a job as a necessary evil whose units of success are more pay and shorter hours. The presence of college women is necessary to infuse a finer spirit in each group.

Men's blue overalls and blue work-shirts were adopted as the camp uniform, and cotton gloves, shade hats and stout shoes made up the remainder of the costume. All except the shoes were furnished by the camp without charge to the workers. Although somewhat startling to a conservative neighborhood at first, this costume soon was accepted as a matter of course.

The meals were in charge of students of dietetics, who placed this department on a scientific basis. Early in the summer vegetables had to be purchased, but later the camp garden furnished these. The milk of two cows and the eggs from twenty-six hens were furnished on the place and were not included in the cost. The cost of the food purchased was forty-eight cents a day for each person. If the cost of oil and ice, and a fair allowance for the camp's own milk and eggs be added, it would approximate fifty cents a day. Car-fare one way and bus-fare was given each girl.

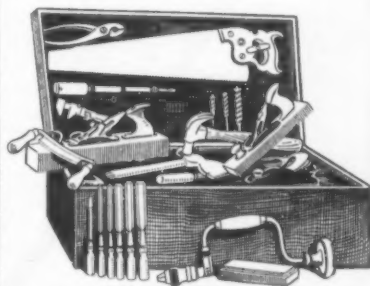
It also should be noted that the equipment and animals, together with preserves and potatoes, are on hand for this year.

The net result of the unit experiment was that it proved beyond a doubt that women can do agricultural work, that farmers now will be glad to employ them and pay them \$2 a day for their services, that the workers gained in health and weight and that women of the most diverse types and antecedents can be held together in a group without internal friction and with enthusiasm and pleasure in the life and work.

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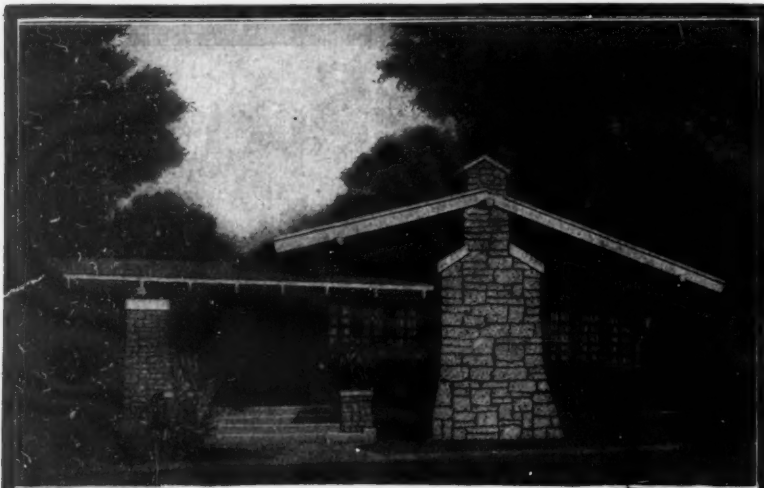
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The Heart that Broke a Spy

(Continued from page 436)

tragedy of such a discovery. It was hardly more than a week from the time when he said good-by that she received a letter telling of his death.

"Her love was like that of the sagas, or Wagner's Ring goddesses. She looked forward to death. I think she had a vision that her death would be the step onward to a Valhalla of heroic passion, that her lover would meet her at the threshold of the after-world and on a winged horse carry her in his arms through the skies. Don't think me cynical nor unfeeling. She did not exist except as she lived in thinking of him. She could not even have realized sometimes that she was talking rather than thinking. She had a magnificent pride in his exploits.

"It's very crude to hear me skeletonize his deeds. I suppose you would call him a master spy. His knowledge of France was intimate and his French was perfect. Before the war he had given his life to a study of the French army in preparation for 'the day.' He had not advertised himself or his face, and thus he did not have many inconvenient acquaintances. For the first months after August, 1914, he worked back and forth through Switzerland and Italy, and even through Holland and England, but inspection at the frontiers soon stiffened and he had to find a more expeditious path for coming and going.

"I imagine that he was about the first to use the air route. His landing area was to the southwest of Reims and south of the Marne, where he had made a careful survey of the fields and villages. Germany was better off in the air then than now. The simplicity of his scheme was to fly over the French lines at night. His pilot would wing him to the studied out area. There would be a swoop down to within a thousand feet of the ground. Then followed a giddy two-hundred foot dive into the void. Snap! His parachute would open and he would float down into a field. As he was in a French uniform, only the parachute had to be disposed of—a matter of burial.

"Every next step followed according to plan. He knew the train schedules. He walked leisurely to a certain large town and bought a military ticket for Paris. He almost always safeguarded his steps by going to Paris first. His agents there were in close touch with any transfers on the front and also with any changes that might be necessary in his papers. You can not expect every railway ticket seller and guard to be an expert in permissions. After his Parisian survey, with every appearance of being an officer returning from leave, he would take his seat in an officer's compartment and be off to the front. If you bury yourself in a book it is not necessary to engage in conversations which might necessitate difficult answers, but I imagine that he had sufficient effrontery to meet almost any situation. Once, at least so he had told her, he conjured up a plausible enough reason for commandeering a motor for three days. There might be a limit to the leading questions which he could ask, but his

ears were always open and his eyes had been trained to see all that there was to see. The getting back to Germany was the important end of every adventure. He would return on a given night at a given hour to the isolated field where he came down. His confederate in the air would be hovering, waiting for his signal. He carried a powerful pocket flash lamp, and the white light of its rays would soon bring his bird to earth.

"At least this is the story he told his fiancée. I suppose he fictionalized his adventures somewhat. Othellos have the instinct of knowing how to put on the strain without breaking down the support. Just the same, he must have been a reckless daredevil by temperament. On their mountain climbs he insisted that no wild flowers were worth her wearing if he did not gather them from the edge of a precipice. He let her take his picture one day as he balanced looking up at her from about as treacherous a ledge as you could imagine."

The American's story at this point was abruptly interrupted. The waiter came to their table to say that the lights would have to be put out in five minutes. The other tables were emptying. The young officer who had been invited to the circle pushed back his chair.

"Please let me thank you, messieurs," he said, "for the hospitality which has charmed away an otherwise lonely evening. I have been exceedingly interested by the story told. It is a little frightening to think how inevitable and ubiquitous the boche is. We ought to be rather thankful that this one is dead."

"Wait just one moment," said the American, and he fumbled in his pocket. From a leather case he drew out a photographic print. He looked at it a second before he started to hand it about. Suddenly his eyes opened in astonishment.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, turning upon the young French officer, "I've been puzzling my head all evening to think where I had ever met you. Now I see it. Why, you're the living image of this print that the girl gave me."

The photograph was of a man standing on a narrow ledge of rock. The eyes were deeply socketed and the nose had a peculiarly prominent high bridge.

"This is an impertinence," began the lieutenant. "Is this one of your unspeakable American practical jokes? I appeal to you," he said, turning to the senior officer.

If it were an impertinence the other officers were equally guilty. They were staring first at the photograph and then at the lieutenant. With the quick instinct of French finesse all manifestation of a scene in the café was avoided. Two of the younger officers slipped their arms under the elbows of the lieutenant. The senior officer picked up the photograph, placed it in his pocket, and spoke one or two words in a low tone to the guardians of the prisoner and as if the evening had broken up in the best of fellowship the group walked quietly out of the door into the night.

With Spring at Hand

With Spring at hand and daffodils aglow
What of the land where only red blooms blow?
Where the moist winds that fan the lurid night
Sweep through the shrapnel's flight?
What of the arm which strikes its dying blow
That violets for us may bloom and grow?

For us will Easter lilies softly smile
Down the gray dusk of some cathedral aisle,
While to the cannon's choral men shall kneel
Where thrust of steel smites steel.
For us will roses grace the Easter Mass
While to their maker souls unshriven pass.

True, it seems folly to remember care
When the peach boughs are pink and skies are fair,
But to forget were treason. Over there
The lily does not bloom. But just one year,
One little year ago, and they were here,
Laughed and were happy,
Lived clean lives and strong
Who for their trust forsook the bluebird's song,
The budding land,
To snatch the wet blade from the failing hand,
And for the world, for us, our children,
"Carry on."

ELIZABETH EAKIN COMPTON.

First-Aid to Wounded Spirits

(Continued from page 435)

The canteens are situated in a corner of the freight sheds where the troops disembark from the ships, at railway stations, at rest camps, and other convenient points. At these canteens the troops are served free with coffee, rolls and sandwiches. With the men just off a troop-ship or en-training at the station, there is no opportunity to prepare refreshment for themselves. A warm drink provided by the canteen ladies is a real blessing, and the good ladies' sweet smile is often a still greater blessing. Some canteens are far more ambitious than the mere rolls-and-coffee booth. They carry a large stock of foods, candies and cigarettes, and soldier's necessities; indeed, they are the soldier's general store. Canteens of this sort are also run by the Y. M. C. A.

While our battery was in action in the Ypres salient, in 1916, we used to keep our officers' mess supplied with canned goods and shredded wheat from a Y. M. C. A. canteen situated in a cellar of Ypres. Soup-kitchens have become quite common on the lines of communication, and at the base. They are almost entirely run by women. Some soup-kitchens serve only the wounded; others are for the benefit of troops on the move. The soup is made up

rooms, games, phonographs, pianos, baths, lunch counters, and in short everything necessary to improve the social well-being of the enlisted men. Up in the shelled area the Y. M. C. A. carries on its work in cellars, ruined buildings, tents, shacks, dugouts, and all kinds of unlikely places.

The opportunities for letter-writing offered by the Y. M. C. A. are especially appreciated, not only by the troops, but also by their friends at home. In the huts or tents there is always the requisite material for writing. If I am correctly informed, the total amount of letter-paper consumed by the American troops already amounts to a million sheets of paper and half a million envelopes a day. This is a slight example of the magnitude of the undertaking. Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, has said of the Y. M. C. A., "It provides for the social side—the home side of the life of the soldiers, and its influence in rationalizing the strange environment into which this crisis has plunged our young men has been and will be most beneficent."

My observation of the Y. M. C. A. in France is that it is the best possible way through which one at home can serve the lads at the front. A public-spirited



An international soccer game in Paris, between crack Britishers from New Zealand and the best players in the French lines. The New Zealanders won by a close margin. Men from all the Allied armies witnessed the game and showed a keen appreciation of this sport.

in gallons in great boilers. Each Tommy always has his canteen on his hip, and one by one with smiling faces they file by while the charming girls and motherly women who attend the kitchen ladle out the steaming soup. "Gol blyme me, matie," exclaimed one cockney to another. "Oi don't know whether Oi loikes best the 'ot broth or the loidy's foice."

Some of the best women of England, both young and middle-aged, have been engaged in serving in these canteens and soup-kitchens. I saw the elder daughter of Premier Lloyd George busily helping in a canteen one day in Boulogne. Lady Angela Forbes established a bath-place for the troops near Boulogne. The army handles public baths for the soldiers, but with the Englishman's love of being clean, a bath is always a longed-for luxury. Hence the added facilities in this direction are greatly appreciated. There are now a number of free baths instituted by different societies in various places in the fighting zones.

One finds the Y. M. C. A. not only at the base but also wherever the troops are congregated, even right up to the support trenches. On the Somme last year I used to remark on the sign of the Red Triangle which appeared outside of a Y. M. C. A. dugout in a most unwholesome area. The Y. M. C. A., embracing in its service the whole army, irrespective of creed or belief, is the real solution for serving the troops. At the base they always have a perfect equipment for entertainments, moving picture shows, religious services and social gatherings. Their plant includes reading and social

American asked me the other day, "What is the most effective means by which I can invest my money for the social well-being of our troops?" I answered, "Unquestionably the Y. M. C. A." They have perfected the system of service to the troops until it has become an indispensable part of the army, by its very nature outside of the regular establishment, but nevertheless an absolutely essential arm of the service. There is a good deal of quackery and trumpery in the many mushroom philanthropies that spring up in war-time. It is therefore a relief for one to have the Y. M. C. A. as an authentic institution, where every cent invested for service will bring the greatest possible return to those for whom it was intended.

An Officers' Club which was started in Boulogne many months ago has proved a boon. The Y. M. C. A. and other institutions cater to the enlisted men. On account of their position, officers cannot mingle too familiarly with the rank and file, and in consequence the soldier is generally far better cared for than the officer in regard to social institutions. Realizing this special need, a number of wise and public-spirited folk at home got together and organized the Officers' Club at Boulogne. This club now occupies an entire building, with bedrooms where officers coming or going may spend the night. There is also a reading room, a social room, and a first-class restaurant.

In the early days of the war, I remember wandering disconsolately all over Boulogne. The strange French town offered no place of hospitality. But today the

(Continued on page 448)



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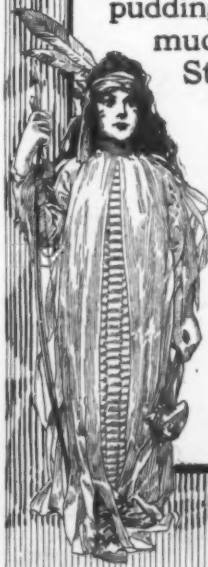
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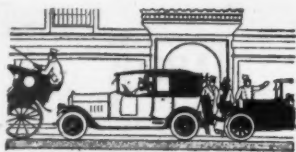
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New Cuts in the Butcher Shops

(Continued from page 430)

saucy. A big one was caught the last week in January. The meat looks like pork and tastes like venison. Clarence J. Albrecht, museum curator at the University of Washington, discovered the big cat's food value, and many of his friends, who sampled the steaks, agree it is a real war delicacy.

The Puget Sounders refuse to eat horse. They have agreed to eat marsh-rabbit, alias muskrat; jack-rabbit, hedgehog—anything big and fat that jumps, flies, swims or crawls—in order to win the war, but they draw the line on prairie-dog, seagull, buzzard and English sparrow. They dote on young ostrich, when it is available, and especially on ostrich eggs, for one of the latter is equal to two dozen of Biddy's. A turkey must go some, they say, to catch up with an ostrich, if the chef understands his task. No one thinks of devouring an eagle. "You shall not harm the eagle, and you would not harm the dove." Only a ravenous, bloodthirsty Hun would dine on eagle-roast, and the dove, typifying peace, should enjoy a perpetual closed season. The Puget Sound public long has been used to caribou, reindeer and black bear steaks. Big bears are displayed frequently in Seattle's market windows.

While the new-food campaign was being talked about at Seattle, Randolph L.

Summerfield, of Singapore, who has lived forty years in the Malay States, arrived on a government mission. He is a civil engineer. "The world's livestock has been decimated," he said, "but if worst comes to worst and there's a real meat famine, the jungles of the Malay States can supply vast quantities of meats and fats. Our forests are full of monkeys of all kinds. Our streams teem with crocodiles. The huge anaconda snake is numerous and prolific."

"Yes, indeed," added Mr. Summerfield, "excellent cutlets are made of tender young monkey. I can prove it by Colonel Roosevelt. After his return from his African hunting-trip, he told of slaying a large simian and of feasting upon it, for experiment. It was fine, he said, and I know whereof he spoke. A monkey is good eating, especially if barbecued. Monkey meat, cooked French or Spanish style, billed on the menu as veal, would make an epicure yearn for more.

"There's no disagreeable sentiment about killing a crocodile, or the boa-constrictor. Portions of the 'croco's' tail are extraordinarily good and, the boa-constrictor is a culinary favorite in India. Fried in butter, or certain oils, the boa-chop is considered a delicacy."

Watching the Nation's Business

(Continued from page 443)

disaster was unavoidable, but the discouraging figures for last year represent a penalty on carelessness. Fire losses in the United States have increased since 1915 at the rate of \$30,000,000 annually. A big percentage of this wanton destruction of wealth might be avoided by proper precautions in industries and homes. That is why the Council of National Defense has begun a serious consideration of statistics obtained from the various insurance companies of the country. Fire prevention will be urged as a war measure and a campaign of education in the safeguarding of property is to be conducted as the first step in a nation-wide fight against a menace to national resources that is particularly dangerous now that every atom of American strength is needed for the war against Germany.

Holding Back the News

FRICITION has developed in Washington between the War Department and the Committee on Public Information on the question of American casualty lists. The Committee very properly contends that it is the duty of the army to be as frank as possible with the American public. This theory has the

endorsement of Secretary Baker. Army censors in France, however, regard this policy with disfavor. They prefer the methods of the French government, which withholds casualty lists entirely. As a result, a sort of compromise has been in effect since American soldiers entered the trenches. Cabled reports of deaths and injuries have given the names of the men, but provided no means of identifying them. Therefore, if a bulletin mentioned the loss of "John Smith," for example, the mere publication of that report would alarm the relatives of every John Smith in the United States army. The Committee on Public Information has insisted that complete identification of the men who figure in the casualty lists must accompany the publication of their names. The bad effect of giving out indefinite reports of deaths was shown when the loss of a captain of the 1917 West Point class was printed more than a week before the Committee could establish the officer's identity, with the result that anxious telegrams from all over the country bombarded the War Department for days. The army censors stick closely to their theories, but they are certain to discover that American public opinion must be taken into consideration.

First-Aid to Wounded Spirits

(Continued from page 447)

Officers' Club has become at once a home and a place of social foregathering to all itinerant officers. Similar clubs have since sprung up at St. Omer, Poperinghe, and other places on lines of communication and well up toward the front. Such an institution as this would doubtless be most appropriate at the American base. The Americans might also do well to emulate our example in organizing similar officers' clubs.

One word of advice might not be out of place here in regard to sending parcels to the boys in France. There are three staple articles that are always most welcome to the soldiers: chocolate, cigarettes and chewing gum. These articles are portable, can be easily shipped, and are always serviceable. Simplicity should always be the guide in making up packages for France. Hard chocolate is a food,

indeed the best ration for emergency. Cigarettes help to while away the heavy hours on the front line. Gum-chewing may appear vulgar, but it is soothing to the nerves. When a man's mouth is dry from the terror of shell-fire, chewing-gum is a blessing.

In sending parcels, I would give one word of caution. Shun the inventions that are palmed off by enterprising merchants as indispensable additions to the soldier's equipment. These inventions may appear pretty to you on the shop counter, but they are generally useless in the trenches.

In our aim to assist the boys in France, we should always remember that our efforts must find expression through regularly organized societies that have official recognition; otherwise it would be impossible to do anything.

Special Opportunities

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Wanted an Idea! Think of Some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions," Randolph & Co., Dept. 789, Washington, D. C.

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Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams" by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted: Men—Women, 18 or Over. U. S. Government clerical positions obtainable. \$90 month. Quick increase. Easy work. Write for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. N 129, Rochester, N. Y.

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A Steadily Expanding National Organization offers high-grade salesmen a chance to establish themselves in fine, clean, profitable, permanent business, yielding from three to ten thousand dollars annually; opportunity afforded to work into important executive positions. Experience in calling on grocers and butchers very desirable. Applicants must be now employed in a position which they have held for at least one year, and able to prove that they have been and are successful in their work; they must be between the ages of 25 and 45; and of such high character that they would have no difficulty in furnishing fidelity bond. Address for full particulars: D. L. K., Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents—\$30 to \$100 a Week. Free Samples. Gold and silver sign letters for stores and office windows. Anyone can put on. Liberal offer to general agents. Metallic Letter Co., 446 N. Clark, Chicago.

Large Manufacturer Wants Agents to sell guaranteed made-to-measure raincoats, price \$3.50 delivered. Make \$50 to \$75 weekly outfit free. Standard Raincoat Co., 395 Broadway, N. Y.

PERSONAL

Cash. Send by mail or express any discarded jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, watches, old gold, silver or platinum, magnet points, false teeth in any shape, phonographs or records. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Co., L 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SONG WRITERS

Who will write the Song Hit of the War? If you have an idea suitable for such a song write for free booklet "Songwriters' Manual & Guide." We revise poems, compose music, secure copyright and facilitate free publication or sale. Poems submitted, examined free. 116 Knickerbocker Studios, Gaity Bldg., N. Y. C.

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"Red Streaks Of Honesty Exist In Everybody," and thereby I collect \$200,000 yearly from honest debts all over the world. Write for the story of "Ben Hur and the Bill," free. Francis G. Luke, 5th floor, Con't Nat'l Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, U. S. A. "Some People Don't Like Us."

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Live Bits of News



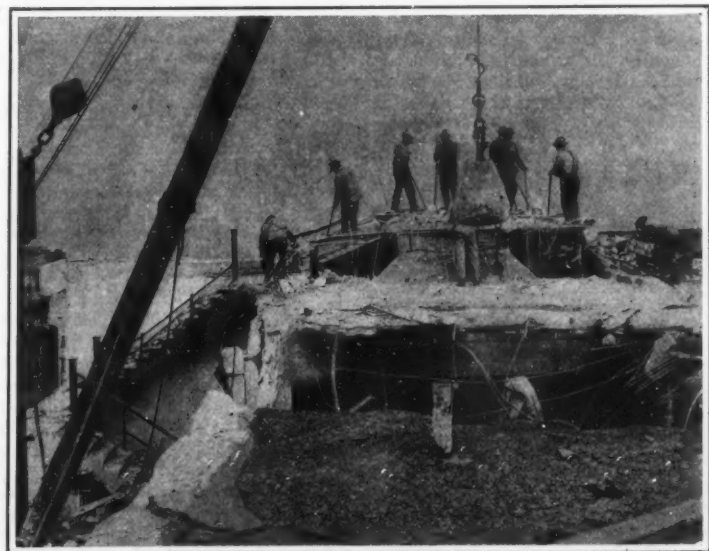
REPUBLIC OF CUBA NEWS BUREAU

A group of Havana Red Cross workers who act as ushers at the various Red Cross benefits in Havana. The Cuban Red Cross is headed by Madame Mariana Seva de Menocal, wife of President Menocal, who has directed the work of raising \$1,000,000 to equip a Cuban hospital unit at the front.



WILSON

Four bronze eagles of Prussian type which adorned as many newel posts on the main floor of the Utah capitol at Salt Lake City have been replaced by four eagles of unmistakable American design and poise. The eagles occupy a conspicuous position at the foot of the stairways leading off the executive floor and in the days of their Prussianism were subjects for wit and irony. One of the Prussian eagles is shown at the right; his successor opposite.



BOULTON

The Germans are not alone in using iron balls to wreck buildings. Recently a Chicago contractor razed an eight-story reinforced concrete structure in one-third usual time by using a 1200-pound iron ball, dropped from a height of 40 feet. This ingenious contrivance crushed the floors and knocked over the walls almost as easily as a shell from one of the famed "Big Berthas."



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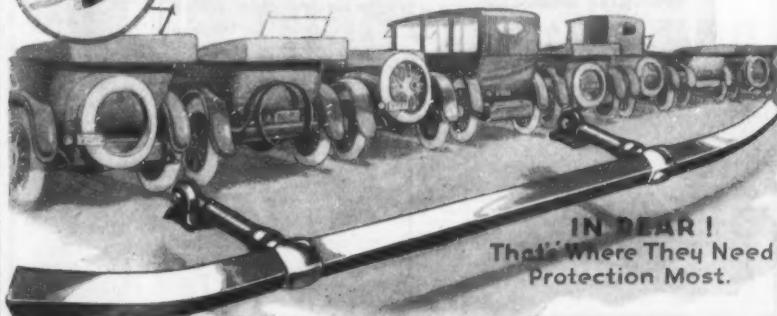
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A Glass of Wine with the Borgias

The youth hesitates, hand on glass. Will he obey the imperious look of command in the eyes of the beautiful Lucrezia—the magnet that has drawn him to this supper in the pontifical apartment? Will he yield to the ingratiating advances of Caesar and partake of the proffered cup? Or will he be warned before it is too late by the sinister glance shot from the cruel eyes of the old Pontiff, as he coldly calculates the destruction of the young gallant?

To comply or refuse is equally hazardous. If he decline the poisoned draught will he escape the knife of the hired assassin even now lurking in the shadows of the Papal Palace?

Rodrigo Borgia (Alexander VI), Lucrezia and Caesar formed the diabolical trinity which sat for eleven years upon the papal throne in Rome, an impious parody of the Holy Trinity—the most perfect incarnation of evil that ever existed on earth. How many gallant lives thus darkly and without commotion passed out of sight, whirled away by the headlong torrent of the ambition of that terrible triumvirate, is told as only that great weaver of word pictures, Alexandre Dumas, could tell it in his.



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A Licentious Court

Brilliantly worked into a vivid picture of the Dark Ages are the vices and crimes of that extraordinary family, the Borgias, that furnished one Pope of Rome, and some of the blackest pages in history.

Here we see the whole murderous, poisonous crew with their greedy craving for debauchery, flattery, titles and gold. We watch the career of the beautiful and depraved Lucrezia who with the head of a Madonna of Raphael had the heart of a Messalina beneath her demure exterior. We see the intrigues of the medieval papal court—the murders, abductions, poisonings—drawn from the chronicles of eyewitnesses, those naïve accounts which, without embarrassment, call a spade a spade.

"A Plan for Service"

Great Work of the National War-Savings Committee

By GEORGE D. STRAYER

THE Government of the United States wants every boy and girl to save, even if only a penny at a time, so that all may do their part in winning the war. You are all familiar with the Liberty Bonds which your fathers and mothers have bought during the past year. Some of you may have been fortunate enough to have Liberty Bonds bought for you. There are a great many boys and girls who cannot afford to buy a Liberty Bond. The Government has on this account provided a way for saving which is much easier for boys and girls.

When you have saved twenty-five cents you can buy a United States Thrift Stamp. When you have sixteen stamps and some pennies (thirteen in February; fourteen in March; fifteen in April, and sixteen in May) you can buy a \$5.00 War Savings Stamp. You have seen the signs in stores and in the post offices. Probably all of you have had the opportunity to buy these stamps in your school. All of the people who are selling stamps do so without being paid for their work in order to help the Government.

Our Government wants to raise two billion dollars by the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. This is a very large amount of money—so large that it is very hard to understand how much it is. If we are to succeed in lending this much money to the Government by buying stamps, every boy and girl in all of the schools of the United States will have to help.

After you have sixteen Thrift Stamps and the few cents more that are needed to buy a War Savings Stamp, and after you have pasted the War Savings Stamp on the Certificate which is given you at the time you buy your War Savings Stamp, the Government begins to pay you interest on your money. You pay only a little more than four dollars for each War Savings Stamp, but on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay you five dollars for each one of these stamps.

The Government is anxious to have all purchasers keep their War Savings Certificates until 1923. If, however, it is absolutely necessary for you to have the money before that time, you can get an unregistered certificate cashed, on ten days notice, from any money order post office. If the certificate has been registered, it is redeemable only at the office where registered. If you ask for the money for these stamps before January 1, 1923, the Government returns you what you paid for each stamp, plus one cent per month for each month that you have held it. Each War Savings Certificate

and each stamp pasted on it may, if desired, be registered free at any post office of the first, second or third class, and at certain fourth class offices, the Government thereby making itself responsible for payment to the rightful owner.

When stamps or certificates are registered payment will be made to the proper persons in case of the death or serious illness of a purchaser, or if you lose a registered certificate, payment will be made upon presentation of satisfactory proof of loss. In these ways the problem of safekeeping is solved, which corrects one of the chief worries of people who wish to invest their money and one of the reasons why some people do not save.

Saving may mean much to you. James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, once said: "The test of success is the ability to save." If you wish to be successful, then you must save. But there is another and more important reason why you should save. When the Government needs the money you are not patriotic unless you save. If you save your money and lend it to the Government, then you help supply food, clothing, guns and munitions for our soldiers.

It is easy to save a penny, a nickel or a dime. When you have twenty-five cents you can buy a Thrift Stamp, and when you have a Thrift Card full you can buy a War Savings Stamp. When you go down the street and want to buy something that you do not need, stop and think how easy it will be to earn another War Savings Stamp and how you are helping to win the war every time you buy a stamp.

If we keep on wasting and spending we will not have enough clothing, food, guns and ships to carry on the war. If all of us are wasteful we will soon face defeat. Lloyd George, the Premier of England, has said that "Extravagance costs blood—the blood of heroes."

We do not have enough food, or clothing, or coal stored up to carry on the war. We need more of all these things if we are to win the war than we have ever produced before. The only way we can meet the demands of our Government is by using less coal and less of everything else which is not absolutely necessary.

When a boy or girl lays aside five dollars for five years he or she gives up for a period of five years his or her claim upon the work men do and the materials they use to the value of five dollars. He or she permits that much labor or material to be used for the defense of our country. One War Savings Stamp will feed a soldier for more than a week. One Thrift Stamp will drive six rivets in a big steel ship.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals	Lyceum	Tiger Rose	Melodrama in true Belasco style
Belasco	Polly with a Past	Clever comedy	Metropolitan	Grand Opera	Famous singers in repertory
Bijou	The Squab Farm	Satire on the movies	Morocco	Lombardi, Ltd.	Lively comedy about a designer of gowns
Booth	Seventeen	Tarkington's story dramatized	New Amsterdam	Cohan Revue	Smart medley
Broadhurst	Follow the Girl	Musical comedy	Norworth	Under Pressure	Brisk comedy
Carnegie Hall	Concerts	Music by leading organizations and soloists	Park	Seven Days' Leave	Exciting war melodrama
Casino	Oh, Boy!	Musical comedy from last season	Playhouse	The Little Teacher	Comedy with heart appeal
Century	Chu Chin Chow	Oriental spectacle with music	Plymouth	The Wild Duck	Nazimova in Ibsen drama
Cohan	Toot! Toot!	Tuneful show	Princess	Oh, Lady, Lady	Lively musical
Cohan & Harris	A Tailor-Made Man	Clever and well acted comedy	Punch & Judy	Her Country	New war play
Criterion	Happiness	Laurette Taylor at her best	Shubert	The Copperhead	Amazingly fine acting by Lionel Barrymore
Maxine Elliott	Eyes of Youth	Unusual melodrama	Vanderbilt	Oh, Look	New musical show
Eltinge	Business Before Pleasure	Potash and Perlmutter, funnier than ever, as film magnates	Vieux Colombier	Repertory	Standard plays given in French
Empire	The Off Chance	Ethel Barrymore in bright comedy	39th St.	A Cure for Curables	Wm. Hodge in new comedy
Gaiety	Sick-a-Bed	A big laugh	44th St.	Maytime	Charming romance
Globe	Jack O'Lantern	Fred Stone assisted by wonderfully trained chorus	44th Street Roof	A Pair of Petticoats	War comedy
Greenwich	Pan and the Young Shepherd	Fanciful play	48th St.	The Love Mill	Light opera
Hippodrome	Cheer Up	Mammoth vaudeville	RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED		
Hudson	The Master	Arnold Daly in interesting drama	Astor	Why Marry?	Keen satire
Liberty	Going Up	Amusing farce with music	Comedy	Mrs. Warren's Profession	Frank play by Shaw
Longacre	Yes or No	Unusual drama	Republic	Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	Frisky farce
			Winter Garden	Sinbad	For the tired business man

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph. D.

EDITOR'S NOTE. In this department will be found suggestions covering LESLIE'S more important features, with special attention to its illustrations. As references will be made to earlier issues it is urged that a file of the magazine be kept by teachers and others who may wish to take advantage of these columns. A standard binder for this purpose will be supplied for \$1.50 by addressing this department.

The Cover: What is the soldier trying to do and what makes his task particularly difficult? What does this picture suggest as the great task after the war? As to the real purpose of the war? What should be the real spirit behind the war? Read Donald Hankey, *Student in Arms* (Dutton) or Coningsby Dawson, *Carry On* (Holt) in this connection. Some post war problems are discussed by D. J. Hill in *The Rebuilding of Europe* (Century).

Star Shells of Bethlehem, p. 425. How important is the industry represented in the picture at the present time? Where is it carried on? (Consult an economic map of the United States, note the various localities where steel is produced and explain the fact that steel is produced there.) What does the picture show as to the conditions under which it is manufactured? The amount of capital involved? Number of men employed, etc.?

Dr. Caduceus, p. 429. What do these pictures show is being done for the soldiers in the cantonments to preserve their health and to fight disease? Why is such work becoming increasingly important in connection with the successful prosecution of war? It would furnish an interesting contrast to study the provisions made for medicinal and surgical care in our Civil War or in the War between Russia and Japan. How far is such care exercised on or behind the fighting lines? (Consult earlier numbers of LESLIE'S in this connection, e. g. (issues of Feb. 2 and Feb. 9.)

New Cuts in the Butcher Shops, p. 430. What cuts are available as substitutes for those now in demand? How large is the supply of this new food, where is it to be had, and what are the problems involved in making it available? An interesting problem in connection with supplying the world with food would be to indicate on a map the parts of the world which supply the fats, those which supply protein, etc.

Between the Devil and the North Sea. Veterans We Will Meet, pp. 432-433. Just how much of Belgium remains to the Allies? What is the character of the country over which these operations are being carried on? How important a part does artillery play in the operations here? How many different forms of artillery are shown on this and the opposite page? Under what conditions is each used? What do these pictures show as to the number of men required for this arm of the service? What qualifications are demanded? What is there particularly hazardous about serving these guns? Under what conditions was the battery in question probably wiped out? A most fascinating episode describing how a machine-gun was silenced is told by Ian Hay in *All in It* (Houghton), pp. 200-210.

Broken Ikons Mark Rise of Russia's Mushroom Republics, pp. 438-439. Look up again the limits of the Ukraine (Map, issue of March 23) and locate Odessa. What are the occupations of these people? How advanced are they

industrially? Commercially? How hopeful would you judge the outlook to be for the permanency of their republic? How large and important a city is Odessa? What do these pictures indicate as a means of saving Russia? What are her present relations to the Allied governments?

Women to the Rescue, p. 440. Under what conditions can women be successfully employed to meet the shortage in farm labor? What do these pictures emphasize as some of the factors to be taken into account? Argue that the principle of "equal pay for equal work" should or should not prevail in their employment. How necessary is such employment this year? An interesting comparative study covering the whole range of women's work has been prepared by the Carnegie Endowment (Irene O. Andrews).

Between Friends, p. 428. **Hands Across Cannon,** p. 431. Write an imaginary account based upon these pictures of an American soldier's first impressions of France and of service "over there." Check these up if possible by letters from friends or acquaintances who are with the American forces.

A Joyous Easter for Modern Crusaders, p. 434. Look up Jaffa on the map in the issue of Jan. 26. An interesting topic for discussion would be: What are the grounds for joy? What has Palestine been saved from? Read the article "Germanizing the Holy Land," in issue of Jan. 19. What does the occupation of Jaffa mean to these people? Who are they and what was their former position? What do you know of the religious condition of Palestine? It would be well with the map in hand to review the chief points in this campaign.

A Heart that Broke a Spy, p. 436. How important is the work performed by the spy and what kinds of information does he endeavor to secure? What are the risks involved? What precautions are taken to guard against spies? Could one country be justified in maintaining spies in another country with which it was at peace?

The Week of the War and its Significance. Articles, pp. 427, 442. On a map of Eurasia trace this new route to India which has been laid bare for Germany. Just how has it been secured? What has the situation in Siberia to do with it? What effect is this new route likely to have on German plans for prosecuting the war? Why?

Material Available for Use

For *Current History* and *European History* (excluding *American History*). Pictures, Cover, pp. 432-433, 434, 438-439. Articles, pp. 427, 436, 442.

For *American History*. Pictures, Cover, pp. 428, 429, 431, 435. Articles, pp. 426, 427, 435, 440, 442, 443.

For *Economics* and *Industrial History*. Pictures, pp. 425, 430. Articles, pp. 426, 430, 440, 443, 452.

For *Civics*. Articles, pp. 426, 430, 435, 440, 443.

For *Geography*. Pictures, pp. 425, 434, 438-439.



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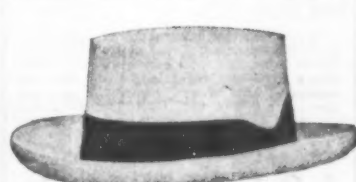
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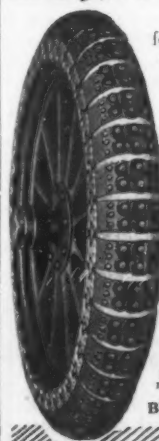


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A perfect tire protecting device, made on a tested principle—and the best non-skid protector ever designed. Highway Tire Protectors keep tires from coming in contact with road, prevent overheating and keep out mud, water, sand and gravel. Can be put on or taken off without deflating tire. Sections can be replaced in five minutes. We guarantee you 20,000 miles from any standard tire.

Write for descriptive circular and free trial offer, with privilege of returning protectors if not found entirely as represented.

BUKOLT MFG. CO., 37 Second St., Stevens Point, Wis.



SAVE TIRES
SAVE MONEY

Liberty Loan Service

WE solicit Liberty Loan subscriptions (without profit or commission.)

We will store Liberty Bonds without charge in our vaults in any of our offices for those lacking safe deposit facilities. Our statistical department will give full information on all Liberty Loans—conversion privileges, market, and the like.

Help our Country win the war by buying Liberty Bonds! We aim to help you help. Call at any of our offices or write for full information.

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36 years without loss to any investor

THE TEN PAYMENT PLAN

Booklet on request

High-Grade Investments

may be secured now by saving a definite sum each month and purchasing listed dividend-paying stocks—

Yielding from 6% to 10%

You may buy one share and upward on "The Ten Payment Plan" by making an initial payment of 20%—paying the balance in nine equal monthly instalments.

Write for booklet S-3 and list of investment suggestions.

E.M. FULLER & CO.

Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

The Earning Power of Stocks

ultimately determines market values. Our new investment list of steel and other leading issues shows that total earnings in the two years 1916-1917 have in some instances exceeded the recent market prices per share. We will send this special list on request. Correspondence is invited.

Ask for Circular L-42 "Partial Payment Plan"

L.R. LATROBE & Co

Established 1908

111 Broadway

New York

Prices of all securities have declined to so low a level that many good investments will produce a high interest return. A recent number of the *Bache Review* contains a selective list of such investments showing present price, dividends, and yields compared with the high price since 1906. Also comparisons of prices before the war and now, showing that a large number of high-class stocks are selling at the lowest price in ten years. Copies will be sent on application to J. S. Bache & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York City. (Adv.)

Under this heading "Free Booklets for Investors"

on the opposite page, you will find a descriptive list of valuable booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield, with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



Two Eminent New York Financiers

Alexander J. Hemphill (at left), chairman of the Board of Directors, and Charles H. Sabin, president, of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the strongest financial institutions in the United States. They are among the foremost bankers of the metropolis and have been prominent and active in the Liberty Loan campaigns, the Guaranty Trust Company having secured subscriptions for nearly \$200,000,000 of the bonds.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

ONE of the ablest and most successful financiers in the United States said to me recently, with all the fervor of an earnest, conscientious, and patriotic American: "The Sherman Anti-Trust Law has cost our country more than the appalling cost of this great war. There has never before been anything so blighting. It has been worse than a pestilence. It hamstringing and disintegrated business when every other great nation was protecting its industries and encouraging them to combine, so that they could compete with us and drive us out of the markets of the world upon which we were rapidly making inroads. American industries will not survive after this war unless we change our attitude toward big business."

My friend is absolutely right. Little business here cannot compete with big business abroad. Our public men at Washington now confess as much, for President Wilson has approved and Congress is passing the Webb Bill, which will exempt from the operations of the Sherman Law our industries when competing for trade in foreign markets. Isn't it perfectly reasonable to hold that, if the Sherman Law is a drag on our export trade, it is equally a handicap on our domestic trade? Statesmen, on both sides, realize the peril of the situation and are advocating the prompt repeal of the Sherman Law. Its work has been done. The wrongs of big business have long since been corrected. Now let business have a free hand to expand to its utmost, to increase the number of our factories, to enlarge the pay roll, and to magnify the pay envelope.

The Sherman Law was passed under the pressure of public opinion, in the belief that if our large industries were broken up, the cost of living would be reduced. The disintegration has gone on ruthlessly, but the cost of living has steadily increased, and the people at last realize that they have been deceived by the sophistries of shallow and selfish politicians.

And they are being deceived just as badly now by the same selfish demagogues. They clamor now for the "conscription of

wealth" and "a new social order." There is no easy path to preferment. Merit, industry, and ability are the stepping-stones to success. If all the wealth in the country could be assembled today and divided pro rata among all the people, a year would not elapse before a new clamor would arise for another distribution on the ground that some had accumulated too much and others had saved too little.

We are now beginning to talk freely about these things and to understand them better. Mr. Otto Kahn, the New York banker, who has courageously taken the platform to help give the public the benefit of an educational campaign, recently spoke before the University of Wisconsin, using the recent terrible experience of Russia as an example of the fact that Liberty has often been wounded in the house of its friends. He said:

"Liberty in the wild and freakish hands of fanatics has once more, as frequently in the past, proved the effective helpmate of autocracy and the twin brother of tyranny. Liberty is not fool-proof. For its beneficent working it demands self-restraint, a sane and clear recognition of the practical and attainable and of the fact that there are laws of nature which are beyond our power to change. Envy, demagogism, utopianism, well-meaning uplift agitation, may throw themselves against that basic law of all being, but the clash will create merely temporary confusion, destruction and anarchy, as in Russia; and after a little while and much suffering, the supremacy of sanely restrained individualism over frenzied collectivism will reassert itself."

What student of the history of all times, since the dawn of civilization, fails to justify these words. We need go back but a little over a hundred years ago to find, in the French Revolution, confirmation of Mr. Kahn's statement. Some of our public men are not afraid to speak with refreshing freedom, even in the great forum of the American Congress. Senator Harding, of Ohio, a clear thinker and vigorous debater on the Republican side, recently said: "A lot of men in this country have said this is a capitalistic war.

Dividend Possibilities of the Railroads

The Steel Stocks in War and Peace

The Oil Industry Past—Present—Future

The Position of Tobacco Securities

Thrift and \$100 Bonds

All of the above, and many other interesting financial topics, are fully discussed in our semi-monthly publication, *SECURITIES SUGGESTIONS*. This publication will be mailed FREE upon request by your specifying the subject in which you are particularly interested, and asking for 10-D, which includes booklet on THE PART PAYMENT PLAN.

R.C. MEGARGEL & CO.

Established 1901

Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges

27 Pine Street—New York

Buy War Savings Stamps

During April, \$4.15, and one cent additional for each following month during 1918.

The Government Buys it Back from You January 1st, 1923 for

\$5.00

Buy it outright for Cash. Or buy it on the installment Plan: 25c down and 25c as often as you can.

W. S. S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE

United States Government

The Leslie-Judge Co. is an authorized agent of the United States Government in the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps to the public. Our services are gladly rendered free.

This space has been contributed by the publishers of Leslie's

That is a lie. Capital was making ten times more before the war than it is making now. We are taxing capital. What are we doing for labor? No Government founded upon soap-box philosophy ever endured." And Senator Thomas, a sturdy Democrat from Colorado, and a leading member of the Senate Committee on Finance, recently declared, during the course of a debate, "We have already gone too far in taxing the people. We have the highest taxes in the world. Addition of 25 per cent. would paralyze industry." He added a word of praise for the support of the war that wealthy persons had given and said "Wealth has done magnificently."

So it has and so it would continue to do, for it is the truth, as Mr. Kahn has pointed out, that our largest incomes are taxed more heavily than in any other country in the world, the maximum rate here being 67 per cent. as against 42½ in England. We tax heavily excess profits derived from business over and above a certain moderate percentage, while the English tax applies only to excess war profits, so that normal business profits are taxed here much more heavily than in England.

Do my readers wonder that the stock market lags, while this situation prevails and while the Federal Trade Commission, with its \$100 a day inquisitor, Mr. Heney, is seizing the private as well as business correspondence of the packers and others, in a vain attempt at self-glorification, no matter what the cost to the troubled business interests of the country upon whose prosperity the very success of the war must largely depend?

Government control of the railroads, Government fixing of prices of important commodities, Government regulation of the banks, and now of all corporate financing—all continue to bewilder the investor and bedevil the business situation. Only the persistent belief that, in the end, as always heretofore, the sober common sense of the American people will prevail, holds the market from further weakness. Because of this belief and the knowledge that the present "reign of terror" must end some day, I have been advising my readers to pick up the bargains that dark and troublesome days like these often lay upon the counter.

S. FREDERICKTOWN, PENN.: Sinclair Oil 7% notes are reasonably safe.

M. CLEVELAND, OHIO: The stock of the Wayland Oil & Gas Company may be considered a fair business man's speculation.

W. KINGSTON, N. Y.: Ohio Cities Gas, Intl. Nickel, Willys-Overland, Cosden & Co., are fair business men's purchases. Anglo-American is a good business man's investment, and preferable to Cosden.

G. NEW YORK CITY: I know of no better investments or speculations than the bonds and pfd. stocks of leading railroad and industrial corporations, if bought on reactions. They are still very low and should after restoration of peace make substantial recoveries.

E. DIXON, IOWA: I see no reason for taking a loss on Westinghouse. The company is flourishing and dividends seem assured. You could not do better than to hold and pay up, even if the stock should not rise above your purchase price. Should it make a smart advance you might take a profit.

W. TYRONE, PENN.: It would be safer to put your \$2,000 into Penn. R. R. or Westinghouse, than into Sinclair Oil or Miami Copper. Oil and mining stocks are more speculative than industrials. You will find reasonable safety and good returns in investing in such stocks as American Smelting pfd.; American Woolen, pfd.; Bethlehem Steel 8% pfd.; U. S. Rubber first pfd.; Rep. I. & S. pfd., and Corn Products pfd.

M. NEW YORK CITY: The pfd. stocks on your list and Am. Tel. & Tel. are attractive. St. Louis & So. Western first conv. mtg. 4's and St. Paul gold 4's, 1925, are reasonably safe, but I would prefer such bonds as Atchafalpa gen. 4's, N. Y. C. deb. 6's, U. S. Rubber 6's or U. S. Steel 5's. The best railroad stocks and bonds look like good purchases at present prices. The pfd. stocks of leading railroad and industrial organizations have speculative possibility as well as an investment quality.

M. PERRY, N. Y.: Union Pacific common is an excellent purchase at present price, on which it yields about 8.28%. The company's net earnings in 1917, after taxes, amounted to \$42,941,586, a decrease of \$2,115,085 compared with the previous year. Earnings in December last showed an increase. The dividends seem secure. N. Y. C. on recent price netted 6.88%. Net earnings for eleven months ending November 30th last (the latest report at hand), decreased \$13,335,230. Assurance of income by the Government makes the dividend appear safe.

H. CLEVELAND, OHIO: All the stocks you mention have speculative possibilities. Cosden is pay-

ing 20% (latest quarterly dividend in stock). Midwest pfd. pays 8% and the common is in line for a dividend. Aetna Explosives has prospered under the receivers and a dividend does not appear remote. It is proposed to reorganize the company. There is not likely to be an assessment, but it would be safer to await the result before buying the stock. National Acme is a fair business man's purchase. Great Lakes Towing Company common cannot be regarded as "a good investment." Its dividend was lately resumed after suspension of several years. The stock is a business man's speculation.

New York, March 23, 1918

JASPER

Free Booklets for Investors

Security holders may obtain a free, helpful analysis of their investments by communicating with Hirsch, Lillenthal & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

It is like having a bank at the door to deposit money by mail with the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This strong institution pays 4 per cent. interest. Get the company's free booklet L, describing the banking-by-mail system.

The James D. Lacey Timber Co., 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, in business for 38 years without loss of a cent to investors, recommends Lacey Profit Sharing bonds as a desirable purchase. Those interested should send to the company for free booklet T-204.

The first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, with normal federal income tax paid and safeguarded under the Straus plan, are well regarded by prudent investors. An investment list describing a good variety of these issues may be had by writing for circular C-803, to S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago.

Thousands of persons of moderate means may take advantage of present low prices of stocks and bonds to buy the best securities. How they can do it is explained in booklet D-4, "Odd Lot Investments," issued and sent free by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

Persons of small means can put all their funds at work by buying seasoned stocks or bonds. A good method of doing this is the "Twenty Payment Plan" which has worked well in so many cases.

Short Term Notes Pay Well

CONSERVATIVE investors wishing profitable employment of funds for a period of one to five years can secure remarkably high interest yields, considering safety. Few realize the exceptional opportunity that now presents itself.

For example, many corporations whose long-term bonds formerly sold on approximately a 5½ per cent. yield basis are now compelled to pay as high as 7½ per cent. for short-term capital. Yet their profits, with factories working at forced draught and on 24-hour schedules, enable them to profitably pay exceptionally high rates for money for extensions, taxes, unusual stocks of raw material, etc.

In fact, most of the present short-term financing is based on either the virtual certainty that it will be repaid in one or more years out of current profits, or the assurance of redemption by issuance of long-term bonds or of stock, when these securities can be issued at more reasonable rates of interest. The corporations can well afford to pay 7 per cent. or more for new capital for the next year or so, if thereby they can save 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. on their securities running for, say, twenty to fifty years.

While the amount of recent railroad financing has been rather limited, quite a number of short-term railway notes, as well as bonds of early maturity, are selling below par and giving a high rate of yield, in spite of the virtual guarantee by the Government that they will be paid on maturity.

Even in the field of government issues, a number of foreign government short-term bonds offer unusual yields. Two of them, in fact, have behind them not only the obligation of their governments, but also a deposit of 120 per cent. collateral, and they are convertible into long-term 5½ per cent. bonds—and yield 7 per cent. to 8¼ per cent. as one-year investments that can be cashed in early in 1919. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½'s, convertible and collaterally secured, can be cashed in United States gold on February 1, 1919, at par, with a yield of approximately 6½ per cent., or can be converted into United Kingdom 5½'s due February 1, 1937. The French Republic 5½'s, convertible and collater-

A booklet describing this plan and a fortnightly publication, "Investment Opportunities," will be sent gratis to all who ask for 61-D of Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York.

Attractive opportunities for investment are set forth in a recent number of "The Bache Review." A list of securities is given, showing present prices, dividends and yields, compared with the high prices since 1906, with comparisons also of prices before the war and now. Copies sent on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Investors who would anticipate upward turns in the market after slumps will have less guessing to do if they consider facts furnished by the Babson service. This service suggests a definite policy based on fundamental statistics. Particulars may be obtained free by applying to Dept. K-18 of Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass., the largest organization of its kind in the world.

A stable investment may be found in the first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds secured on the Real Estate Exchange Building in Detroit. Building and land are valued at twice the amount of the bonds. The latter are in denominations of \$100 to \$5000. For complete explanation send for free booklet, "A Buyer's Guide to Good Investment," to the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Persons holding, or expecting to hold, stocks of oil companies should read an article dealing with the past, present and future of the oil industry, appearing in the current issue of "Security Suggestions." This publication discusses important developments in the financial world. It will be sent free, with a booklet describing the Part Payment plan of buying securities, to all who write for 7-D to R. C. Megargel & Co., members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, 27 Pine Street, New York.

All holders of Liberty Bonds who need advice and guidance may receive these without charge from specialists connected with the United States Government Bond Department of the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York. These experts were educated under Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank. The company has published the story of "United States War Financing" and will mail the interesting pamphlet free, to any investor who asks for L-155.

ally secured, can be cashed in United States gold on April 1, 1919, with a yield of approximately 8 per cent., or can be converted into French Republic 5½'s due April 1, 1937. One financial authority estimates that with government credit conditions as they should be five years hence, these converted long-term 5½'s should command a market price of 116.

Another foreign government issue, collaterally secured, though not convertible, is American Foreign Securities 5's, maturing August 1, 1919, with a yield of about 7½ per cent. at present price. Then there are the three collaterally secured (but not convertible) United Kingdom issues—the 5's of September 1, 1918, yielding 7¼ per cent.; the 5½'s of November 1, 1919, yielding 7 per cent.; and the 5½'s of November 1, 1921, yielding about 7¼ per cent.

Anglo-French 5's are the joint obligation of the governments of Great Britain and France, and mature October 15, 1920, with a yield of 9½ per cent. They may, however, be converted into Anglo-French 4½'s due, at the option of the governments, from October 15, 1930, to October 15, 1940. Dominion of Canada 5's due August 1, 1919, yield 8 per cent. at present price.

Among the many railroad and industrial short-term issues at attractive yields the investor will find the following of interest. The quotations are of the date of writing and should be confirmed by the reader:

	Maturity	Approximate Yield
Am. Cotton Oil 5's.....	Sept. 1, 1918	6 %
Am. Cotton Oil 5's.....	Sept. 1, 1919	7½ %
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. 6's.....	Feb. 1, 1919	7 %
Balt. & Ohio 5's.....	July 1, 1919	6½ %
Beth. Steel 5's.....	Feb. 15, 1919	7 %
Cuban Am. Sug. 6's.....	Jan. 1, 1919	6¾ %
Cuban Am. Sug. 6's.....	Jan. 1, 1920	7½ %
Cuban Am. Sug. 6's.....	Jan. 1, 1921	7½ %
C. B. & Q. 4's.....	July 1, 1921	6 %
Gen. Rubber 5's.....	Aug. 1, 1920	5¾ %
Gen. Rubber 5's.....	Dec. 1, 1918	6¾ %
Gen. Ry. 5's.....	Sept. 1, 1920	6¾ %
N. Y. Cent. R. R. 5's.....	Sept. 15, 1919	7½ %
Penn. Co. 4½'s.....	June 15, 1921	6 %
Seaboard A. L. Ry. 6's.....	Sept. 15, 1919	8 %
So. Cal. Edison 6's.....	July 1, 1919	7 %
Toledo Tr. L. & P. 7's.....	Jan. 1, 1920	7½ %
U. S. Rubber Co. 6's.....	Dec. 1, 1918	6 %
Westinghouse 6's.....	Feb. 1, 1919	7½ %
Winchester 7's.....	Mar. 1, 1919	7½ %

Motorizing the Farm

Since the passenger car has demonstrated its ability and reliability, the farmer has become one of the largest classes of purchasers of this vehicle; since the motor truck has shown that it can do the work of from three to ten horses at a tremendous saving in cost and time, the modern farmer is adding this vehicle to his stock of money-making machinery.

It now remains only for the tractor to demonstrate in as striking a manner that it is entitled to introduce a new era in American farm life. It is making rapid progress in this direction. Tractor manufacturers are building "from the ground up," having in mind the peculiar requirements of the various kinds of farmers and the care, or lack of care, that each is able to bestow upon his machine. They are realizing that the mechanism best suited to a passenger car or truck, used principally on hard-surfaced highways, is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of a vehicle whose life is spent largely in ploughing its way through fields of dust, mud or water.

Probably the most striking recognition of the importance of the tractor industry was made when the S. A. E., for years known as the Society of Automobile Engineers, changed its name to the Society of Automotive Engineers in order to include, among other branches, a division of tractor engineers comprising the principal tractor manufacturing concerns of the country. Through the efforts of this society the same principles of standardization and uniformity of design that have made the passenger car and truck so pronounced a success are rapidly being applied to tractor production.

As was the case with the passenger car and truck, it is probable that the universal use of tractors on the farm will start with the business man who maintains a large farm either as a "hobby" or as a means of augmenting his income. He it is who, through the use of trucks and passenger cars in his business and in his family life, realizes the inefficiency of the horse especially when applied to such enormous undertakings as are represented in the annual ploughing, sowing and harvesting on our farms; he it is who realizes that the only way by which the farmer can compete with high prices of materials and labor is work by as efficient methods as are available.

Automotive history is repeating itself, and the industry will find the same interest on the part of the surrounding farmers when a successful business man employs tractors on his estate as existed when the first department stores in New York and Chicago replaced all their horses with motor trucks. This action on the part of these department stores was followed by a complete motorization of the delivery systems of the majority of smaller retailers for blocks around, until the change to motor trucks had gained such momentum that it seems certain that the one hundred per cent. increased production, planned for 1918, will be insufficient to meet the demand.—From the Motor Department of Leslie's.

Farmers (and others) are invited to lay their automobile, truck or tractor problems before Leslie's motor expert, H. S. Slauson, M.E. The frank and unbiased advice of Mr. Slauson is at your service—without in the slightest involving you in any obligation.

Write him for whatever information or suggestion you want. Tell him briefly what your motor needs are—you'll receive his expert advice by return mail. During the last five years Mr. Slauson has helped thousands of Leslie's subscribers in motor matters.

Leslie's Motor Department
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
No. 5 of a series

The Other Day Something Happened. Now I'm Going to Make a Wide Open Confession.

I FEEL that it's an act of common decency, wrung from a busy man, and no matter how busy you may be, I guess you'd better read it.

For years THE LITERARY DIGEST was nothing to me. I had too much reading matter, and too many ways to spend my money.

I thought THE DIGEST was simply one of the multitude of magazines, and the family has half a dozen, or more, lying around the house all the time.

Some fate got after me a month or so ago and began to hand me one knock after another.

The first one that made a dent, I think, was at the meeting of the lodge. An argument arose over the war situation in Russia. I couldn't hold up my end; the other man knew more than I did, and made the fact plain to several members who were listening. I remarked, not very pleasantly, "You seem to know more than the newspapers." My ill nature brought only a cheerful laugh. "Oh, yes," he said, "THE LITERARY DIGEST explained the whole thing last week." Of course I hadn't seen it.



Coming in on the train a day or two later, my seat companion asked me how I thought France could ever recover from the devastation of her orchards. I said it probably would take five or ten years to grow new ones. Then the fellow opposite spoke up and said, "Oh, no; the French armies are doing miracles over there in restoring to life thousands of fruit trees that were cut down, or circled. The article in last week's LITERARY DIGEST describing it reads like The Arabian Nights." I hid my discomfiture with a polite, "Is that so?"

At the dinner table, yesterday, two of the children began discussing the question whether labor in war industries ought to accept government arbitration instead of striking. It seemed strange to hear them quote fact after fact, and opinions of this or that authority which I hadn't read anywhere. I began to be afraid they would ask me some question I couldn't answer. At length I stopped them short by saying, "That will do now; where did you hear all that, anyhow?" And this is what I got in reply, "Why, father! That is our high school topic from THE LITERARY DIGEST this week." I had forgotten reading in a letter some time ago that THE DIGEST is used as a text in several thousand high schools throughout the United States.

Wife is fond of visiting and has a good many friends among nice people. Lately they have been talking a lot about meatless and wheatless days and other methods of war



economy. I heard her telling somebody over the 'phone the other day about a wonderful substitute for eggs in making cakes. Then I heard a little exclamation of dismay and a few broken sentences of embarrassment before she hung up the receiver. In a minute the trouble was all up to me: "Mrs. Page says I mustn't use that egg powder, because it hasn't any egg in it at all. She says I ought to read the article in my LITERARY DIGEST this week telling all about such things. 'My' LITERARY DIGEST! She seemed to take for granted that we have THE DIGEST. I was ashamed to tell her we haven't. Everybody seems to have it except us." Of course, I couldn't admit such a thing. At the same time I couldn't deny having seen THE LITERARY DIGEST in most of the nice homes we had visited.

Saturday afternoon my neighbor called me over to see his new car. It was a beauty. "I thought you couldn't decide which make to get," I remarked. "How did you settle the matter?" "Why, yes, it did seem like a deadlock between my wife and me, but the advertisement of this car in last week's LITERARY DIGEST was so convincing we agreed, as soon as we read it, that this was our choice. It's getting to be rather a habit with us, you know, to find answers to things in THE DIGEST." The matter-of-course tone in which he spoke, made me wonder what he would say if he knew I didn't read THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Last Sunday morning the dominie mentioned a request made by some church member that the pastor would "not preach about the war." Then he told about the experience of the church in England and France and the criticism of its attitude, and what his own position on the subject was. I declare, if he quoted THE LITERARY DIGEST once, he must have quoted it half a dozen times.

Is the answer to everything in THE LITERARY DIGEST!

This was getting on my nerves. The next morning at the office I noticed THE DIGEST on my partner's desk with his personal mail. In the most casual manner I asked him to let me take a look at it. I didn't mean to start anything!

"Do you mean to say you don't read THE LITERARY DIGEST?" he exclaimed.

"Why, is there anything surprising about that? I don't pretend to read every magazine that's published," I said, rather nettled.

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
(Publishers of the famous NEW Standard Dictionary)

New York



He came back at me strong. "That's just it; you try to read too many magazines and too many newspapers, no doubt. You might better spend less time with some of them rather than miss reading THE LITERARY DIGEST. You simply can't get on, nor hold your own anywhere without it. I know I couldn't. It's the only magazine in the country that keeps you informed,—fully and rightly informed, I mean, free from all editorial bias,—on the big live matters of the war, and business, and every other vital topic. Surely! look it over and see for yourself."

I retired to my own office and sat down, face to face with the magazine that had been challenging me everywhere I went during the past month. An hour was gone before I knew it. I was surprised, startled, thrilled. The world seemed bigger to me, and closer. Things that had puzzled me became clearer. My mind seemed to be opening. I had thought of THE LITERARY DIGEST simply as one of a multitude of magazines which did not concern me. Here it was, now, revealed as THE ONE which I had been really needing all this time. I certainly had been missing a good thing.

Well, I hurriedly sent off my check for the \$3.00 which would bring THE LITERARY DIGEST to my home for a whole year. Thank goodness, that's done! Of course, the joke is on me. It was my own fault. I might have enjoyed THE DIGEST long ago. Now, as an act of neighborliness, I'm making this confession; and I'm telling you, also,—you who haven't been reading THE DIGEST,—if you now sign and mail an order for it, as I did (when I woke up), you can call it a good day's work.



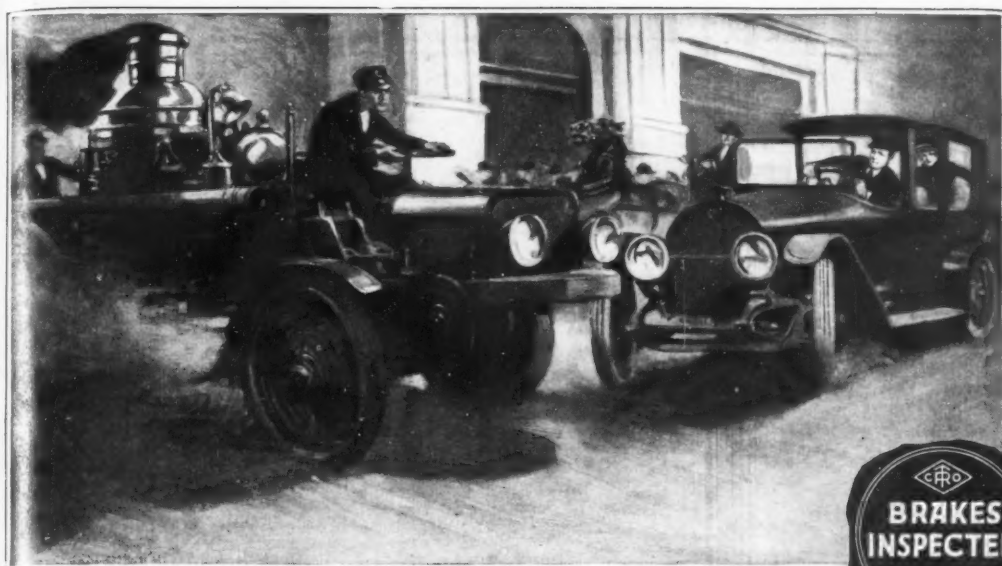
HERE ARE TWO WAYS TO GET THE LITERARY DIGEST:

1. Buy it from the nearest news-dealer for a dime each week.
2. Send this order, with \$3.00 and receive the magazine at your home or office every Saturday for a year.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Please send me THE LITERARY DIGEST for a year, beginning at once. I enclose \$3.00. Leslie's 3-30-18

NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY.....
STATE.....DATE.....



Ten feet between you and danger

Would your brakes hold in an emergency like this?

You are speeding peacefully along when suddenly a fire-engine shoots out of a side street. There is ten feet leeway in which to stop. You jam home the brakes and the engine goes across in front of you.

That ten feet was space enough because your brakes held.

Five hundred times a year your brakes have stood between you and an unfortunate accident. But because they have always responded, don't grow careless of them.

Know the condition of your brakes

A simple inspection now and then will insure continued safety.

Have your garage man look at your brakes today. Possibly only a simple adjustment is necessary to increase their efficiency.

If they need relining have him put on Thermoid Brake Lining. It will give certain safety for the longest time for three reasons.

1. More material, greater service— There is over 40% more material and 60%

more labor used in the manufacture of Thermoid Brake Lining than in any woven brake lining.

2. Grapnalized—Thermoid Brake Lining is Grapnalized, an exclusive process which creates resistance to moisture, oil and gasoline. Thermoid is impervious to any kind of moisture.

3. Hydraulic compressed, uniform throughout—Every square inch of Thermoid is hydraulic compressed at a pressure of 2,000 pounds. It must give uniform service until worn cardboard-thin. Thermoid is uniform all the way through. It cannot compress in service. There are no soft spots to wear out.

Have your dealer inspect your brakes today. He will show you Thermoid Brake Lining that you may see why it is so different, so efficient and long wearing. If he hasn't Thermoid we will gladly send a sample.

Our guarantee: Thermoid will make good or—WE WILL.

Thermoid Rubber Company

Factory and Main Offices: Trenton, N. J.

Branches:

New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit
Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Philadelphia
Pittsburgh, Boston, London, Turin, Paris

Canadian Distributors:

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company,
Limited, Montreal

Branches in all principal Canadian cities



Makers of "Thermoid Crolide Compound Casings" and "Thermoid Garden Hose"

©Thermoid Rubber Co., 1918



Brake Inspection Movement

Prominent officials, leading clubs and organizations and motorists everywhere have endorsed this big national movement to reduce automobile accidents, by having all brakes inspected before the touring season begins and regularly thereafter. Give it your support.

$$\frac{V^2}{10.8}$$

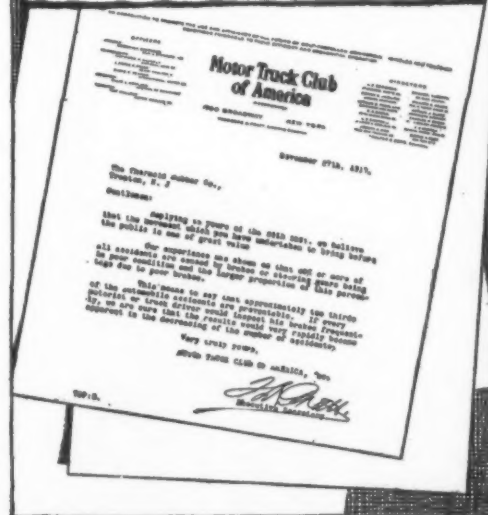
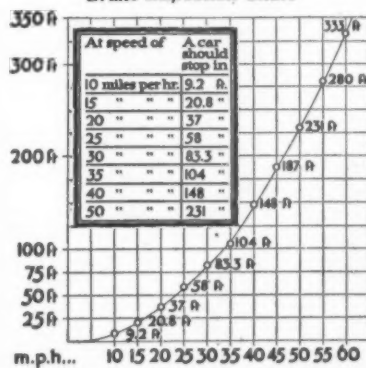
Will your car do this?

Automobile engineers have proved that when brake mechanism is right and road conditions average, any car should stop at distances and speeds given by the chart.

V^2 means the square of the velocity or speed of your car; 10.8 is the proved factor of retardation under average road conditions. This factor decreases on smooth, slippery roads to 6.7 and increases as high as 17.4 on rough, worn roads. The chart represents the average condition, and other conditions can readily be figured by changing the factor within the given limits.

Remember that your brake mechanism is not "right" unless its brake lining has the ideal co-efficient of friction. The better the brake lining the quicker your stop.

Thermoid Brake Inspection Chart





The best of Easter meals

You like to make Easter a festive day. You have flowers in your home, candies and Easter rabbits for the children, and to complete the gladness of the day you should strive to serve a meal of Swift's Premium Ham.

The appetizing flavor will plainly tell of the special care in preparation. Only the careful, special Premium cure, and the fragrant smoke of slow hickory fires could carry to every morsel of this ham such delicacy, such delicious flavor.

This year make your Easter a memorable one. Choose this specially-cured Premium ham. See how heartily your family will appreciate its unusual flavor and fineness. Be sure to see the brand name on the ham you buy—Swift's Premium.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Swift's Premium Ham

